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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ..... 29th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews 5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes..... 12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon ... 19th ,,
B.M. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler .. 26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ..... 5th Mar.
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* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon ... 19th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews. 26th ,,
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B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe .. 7th May.
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SALAZIE	4,355	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	Tuesday, 15th March 1898

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
NATAL	4,074	Renies	13th Jan. 1898.

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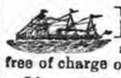

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TREACHER'S CREASOTINE

is an excellent example of the kind of Disinfectant alluded to in the above article. A produc of Coal Tar, it mixes easily with water, and requires no other preparation, to be immediately ready for use. For the Disinfection of dwellings, &c., for removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion, this preparation is especially valuable.

Extract from an article in the *Times of India* on Dr. Hankin's Plague Report, 6th January, 1898 :—

"Corrosive Sublimate is one of the most Patent Germicides, but its value is discounted by every drug added to secure its solubility."

NAPTHO-SUBLIMATE

WITH COPPER DISINFECTANT

entirely meets this objection, being a POWDER in which is contained NAPTHALINE, PERCHLORIDE of MERCURY, and SULPHATE of COPPER in proper proportions. This Powder is recommended as a powerful and reliable agent for the destruction of Micrococcie and Bacilli action. Its volatile principle, Napthol, thoroughly disinfects and aromatises the atmosphere, driving off insect pests, and its Perchloride and Copper principles, on coming into contact with a damp surface, immediately combines with the liquid, thoroughly sterilises it and at once prevents the production of Bacilli, or destroys existing sources of infection, hence its utility in every conceivable case.

Extract from *Times of India*, January 6th, 1898.

"The Commercial Carbolic Acid does not take to water so readily as that which is more chemically pure, beads of Acid float about undissolved at the top of the pail, showing no reality of solution."

The object in mixing Carbolic Acid with water is to obtain a distribution of its disinfecting powers over given areas, but this can be brought about equally well by combining the Acid with a suitable base in the form of powder.

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15 per cent. **CARBOLIC POWDER** 15 per cent.

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,,	32 oz. ,,	1 0	1 2
,,	1 Gal. Tin	3 0	3 6
,,	5 Gal. Drums	14 0	15 12
NAPTHO-SUBLIMATE,	Box of 7 lbs.	1 4	1 7
,,	,, ,, 14 lbs.	2 4	2 8
,,	,, ,, 28 lbs.	4 0	4 8
,,	1 cwt.	12 8	14 0
TREACHER'S CARBOLIC ACID,	per Gal.	3 8	4 0
,,	,, 5 Gal. Drums	15 0	17 0
TREACHER'S 15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER,	per Cwt.	10 8	11 12
,,	,, ,,	per ton ... 190 0	212 0
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,,	,, ,, ,,	28 lbs. 3 0	3 6

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All the above are ready for immediate delivery in any quantities.

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,,	"O"	,, Road Racer, 26lbs.	,, 400	,,	445
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C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 12th January, 1898.

S. S. "LOCKSLEY HALL."

ARRIVED 12TH JANUARY, 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th January, 1898.

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Honorary Secretary.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE STWARDS W. I. Turf Club, will CLASS, AGE, and MEASURE, HORSES, on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at Grand Stand, at 2-30 P.M., applications for forms accompanied by the amount of fee to be made at the office, W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Bombay, 11th January, 1898.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

TENDERS will be received up to noon, on 25th instant, for the SALE of UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted. Particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's storekeeper,
Store's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay, 11th Jan. 1898.

NOTICE.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will beheld at the Registered Office of the Company, No 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1898, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business.

1. To elect a Director of the Company, the legal advisers of the Company having advised that owing to a technical irregularity there is a vacancy on the Board.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Sp'g. and Wg. Co., Ld.
J. SEYMOUR KRAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,
BY FLEMING, SHAW & Co,
His Attorneys.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of works in connection with the re-arrangement of MYSORE STATION YARD.

Forms of tender can be had on payment of Rupees three each, and further information from this or the district Engineer's Office, at Bangalore. No tender which is not on the prescribed form will be considered.

Tenders will be received up to 31st January, 1898, and should be addressed in a sealed cover to the Undersigned superscribed "Tenders for re-arrangement of Mysore Station Yard."

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

P. SCOTT,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 43 OF 1896.

VASUDEV GOPAL BHANDARKAR and others, Plaintiff.

vs.

SHAMRAO NARAYAN LAUD and others .....Defendants.

NOTICE

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

PURSUANT to the Order made herein by the Honourable Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, THIS DAY, a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the said Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community, of Bombay, will be held on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Setna Lodge, (The Maratha Education Society's Building), near the Portuguese Church, Tramway Terminus, Girgaum, under the presidency of the Undersigned for transacting the following business:—All Members of the said Community are requested at the time.

BUSINESS:—

To Elect Seven Trustees and two Auditors of the Temples, Charitable Institutions and Funds of the said Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
President,
CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Bombay, 10th January, 1898.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 20th day of January, 1898, for the Construction of masonry culverts in connection with proposed railway for the removal of Katchra from the Kooria station to Dwisar, Taluka, Salsette Zilla, Thana.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 10th January, 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 85, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 BALES GREY YARN.

THIS-DAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, as their Rooms, by order of Seth Parbhoodas Panachund, and on account and at the risk of Seth Geedhundas Vunmalee,

35 bales Grey Yarn, No. 22, Sassoon Mill, 400 lbs. each.

THIS-DAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c.

1 case Bedford cords.
2 bales grey shirtings, 8lbs.
2 bales grey shirtings, 9lbs.
One assortment of brick of Shunnffaly Abdoolally—
437 kegs wrought iron nails.
[illegible] galvanized iron buckets,
One lot [illegible] the risk of Goolamally Tyebally—
4 cases fancy beads.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 13th January, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

	Rs.	a.
ABNEY'S Pocket Level and Clinometer, in case, by Elliott	45	0
ANEROID Barometer, Improved Scale, Compensated	60	0
ANEROID (Pocket) Steward's surveying, readin up to 4,000 feet, in Morocco case	95	0
ARCHITECT'S Scales, a set of six, in Mahogany case	22	8
BINOCULARS, by Steward and other well known Makers from Rs. 20-0 to	300	0
BRUSHES for Water Colors, by Winsor and Newton from 2 annas to	13	8
BEAM Compass (Portable), by Stanley	22	8
BUILDER'S Scales	4	8
CARTRIDGE Paper, size 40 by 26 inches, per lb. sheet	0	4
CONTINUOUS Cartoon Paper, 54 inches wide per Roll of 25 yards from Rs. 1-0 to	20	0
CAVALRY Sketching Board, by Elliott with accessories	25	0
COMPASS (Proportional), by Stanley, from Rs. 27-0 to	45	0
CLINOMETER (Watkin's), by Steward	35	0
COLOR boxes (Winsor and Newton's), from Rs. 1-0 to	320	0
COMPASS (Pocket Pillar), by Stanley, best quality	30	0
COMPASS (The Napier), by Stanley, best quality	30	0
COMPASSES, Magnetic from Rs. 4-0 to	40	0
CAMERA Lucida	55	0
CHAINS, Land from Rs. 9-0 to	12	0
CURVES, French Railway in case, from Rs. 13-0 to	65	0
DRAWING Papers (Whatman's) from ans. 4 per sheet to	5	8
DRAWING Boards, all sizes from Rs. 6-12 to	33	0
DUMPY Levels, by Elliott from Rs. 340-0 to	395	0
DRAWING instrument Boxes, by Elliott Stanley, and other well known Makers, from Rs. 5-0 to	90	0
DRAWING Pens, by Stanley or Elliott, from Rs. 2-4 to	5	0
ELLIOTT'S Field or Cavalry Sketching Board	25	0
ENGINEER'S Paper, by Schleicher and Schull, per roll, Rs. 27-0 to	43	0
FIELD Books and Levelling Books each	2	4
FERRO-PRUSSIATE Papers, per Roll, Rs. 10-8 and	16	0
FIELD Sketching Hold-All, by Major Gunter	1	0
FIELD Sketching Companion	6	8
FRENCH Curves, in case	13	0
GUNTER'S New Military Protractors. Boxwood Rs. 5-8, Ivory	11	0
GALE and Polden's Military Protractor, Boxwood Rs. 3-0, Ivory	8	0
GUNTER'S Scale	5	0
HUTCHINSON'S Improved Military Prismatic Compass	47	0
LABBEZ Talemeter or Pocket Range Finder, with Telescope	110	0
LETTS' Sectional Books	2	4
LETTS' Sectional Paper, per sheet	0	4
LEVELLING Staves, 14 feet (Sopwith's) per pair	90	0
LAND Chains from Rs. 9-0 to	12	0
MILITARY Magnetic Compass (Verner's)	55	0
MARQUOIS Scales	7	0
NAPIER Compass	30	0
NAVIGATION Rules	12	0
OPISOMETER, or Map Measurer, by Stanley	6	0
OPTICAL Squares, in Morocco case, by Elliott	25	0
PRISMATIC Compasses, by Stanley, from Rs. 120-0 to	180	0
Prismatic Compass, Hutchinson's Military	47	0
PROTRACTORS, Circular, Semi-circular, or Rectangular from Rs. 3-0 to	80	0
PANTAGRAPH Brass, 30 inches	155	0
PILLAR Compasses	30	0
PROPORTIONAL Compasses Electrum	27	0
PARALLEL Rules Annas 12 to	74	0
RANGE Finders from Rs. 100-0 to	110	0
RAPID Sketching Instrument, by Captain Verner	40	0
RAILWAY Curves	35	0
SKETCHING Instrument, by Capt. Verner	40	0
SECTION Paper, (Whatman's Continuous) 17 inches wide, per yard	5	0
SURVEYOR'S Cross Staff Heads	60	0
STAVES (Levelling) Sopwith's, 14 feet, per pair	90	0
SPIRIT Levels, by Elliott, in case from Rs. 18-0 to	30	0
STRAIGHT Edges Re. 1-0 to	20	0
THEODOLITES, by Elliott from Rs. 670-0 to	800	0
TRACING Cloth, Sagar's best, per roll, Rs. 23-0 to	31	8
TRACING PAPER, per sheet, annas 4 per roll	0	0
TRIANGULAR Scales	5	8
TELESCOPES, by Steward from Rs. 25 to	400	0
TELEMETER, or Pocket Range Finder	110	0
T. SQUARES from Rs. 1-8 to	15	0
VERNER'S New Rapid Sketching Instrument	40	0
WELDON'S Range Finder	100	0
WINSOR and Newton's Color Boxes from Rs. 9-0 to	220	0
WHEEL Pens, by Stanley	12	0
Watkin's Miror Clinometer, by Steward	35	0
WEALEMENA	6	0

BANDORA QUARANTINE.

UNDER instructions from the District Magistrate of Thana, all persons coming into BANDRA from infected areas including Bombay, will be detained in QUARANTINE, provided that the following shall not be so detained if they are not suspected of Plague.

1. Government Servants on duty together with their Servants, and persons holding Certificates of inoculation against Plague.

2. Persons who have to enter the Town for the purpose of business in Civil and Criminal Courts or other Government Offices.

3. Persons who have to enter the Town for a few hours only, on bona fide business, provided they can satisfy the Plague Authorities of the genuineness of their business.

4. Persons holding admission passes which will be granted at the Municipal Office on application to the following only.

(a) Residents of Bandra holding Railway Passes.

(b) Persons known to the Plague Authorities as persons who habitually travel between Bandra and Bombay on business.

(c) Persons residing in Bandra and going out of it for a few hours only, on bona fide business provided they can satisfy the Plague Authorities of the genuineness of their business.

N. FUTEHALLY,
Vice President, Bandra Municipality.
Bandra, Municipal Office, 12th January, 1898.

ALL those Gentlemen who are desirous of Contributing to the coming entertainment to Mr. ADAMJI PEERBHOY, are requested to send their contributions to "The Adamji Peerbhoy Public Entertainment Fund" in the Bank of Bombay, or to the following Honorary Secretaries.

MR. JEEJIBHOY FRAMJI PETIT.
MR. HAJI KABIRUDIN.
MR. NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN.
211, Fort. Bazar Gate Street.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle. Sole Agents.

THE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursdays and Saturdays, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12, Rs. 12 yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, to be Mofussil, postage extra.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES.

1st SPRING MEETING 1898.

OWNERS are REMINDED that the 2nd Entrances for the 1st Spring Meeting to be held on the 2 th, 27th and 29th January, 1898, close on SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1898.

Special attention is drawn to 1st para. of General Condition No. 9.

NOTICE.—Second Entry for Island Plate is Rs. 50, not Rs. 20, as shewn in Programme.

J. CAMPBELL,
Honorary Secretary, Madras Races.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

A SERIES of Twelve Special LECTURES on LOCOMOTIVES, and LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING, will be given at the above Institute, on SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, beginning with SATURDAY, the 15th JANUARY 1898, at 3 o'clock. It will be specially adapted for the instruction of Assistants in LOCOMOTIVE WORKSHOPS and OTHERS.

Fee for the whole course, Rs. 10.

C. N. WADIA,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has APPOINTED MONDAY, 24th January 1898, for the purpose of BALLOTING for TWO MEMBERS to represent the Chamber on the Municipal Corporation in accordance with the provisions of Act III of 1884.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the office of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on that day.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 8th January, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT NASIK ROAD.

THE Undersigned will gratefully acknowledge DONATIONS towards the ERECTION of 4 more COTTAGES (for EUROPEANS) which are greatly needed at the above Institution. A copy of the latest Report will be sent on application.

H. M. PHIPSON, Hon. Sec.,
Nasik Sanitarium.

6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF VISITS—WILL REMAIN HERE TILL 20TH JANUARY 1898.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE, GREATEST BLESSING OF LIFE.

PROF. H. WINTER,

THE GREAT AMERICAN INDIAN EXPERT,

Warrants

A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC for PLAGUE as he used this Wonderful Remedy in China during the late Epidemic there and sold thousands of bottles, which eventually was the chief stay of this dire disease. It is safe and sure and is just the article needed in every family.

Professor WINTER is willing to supply Plague Hospital—for trial—Free of Charge.

Professor WINTER'S fame will be remembered by many as he was in Bombay 14 years ago. Professor Winter also warrants to Cure.

Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Ingrowing Nails and Warts.

Guarantees to take them out without pain or drawing blood and further guarantees to perform a perfect cure.

PROF. WINTER also wishes to draw attention to

THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER,

WINTER'S-WIZARD OIL,

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE,

IT CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Earache, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Croup, Diptheria Pain in Side, Lame Back, Contracted Cords, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, Inflamation of Kidneys, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Diarhœa, Congestive Chills, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, All Aches, and Pains,

AND ALL DISEASES OF AN INFLAMATORY NATURE.

Consultation Free of Charge.

Those who wish Mr. Winter to visit them will please send their address, and he will call on Mondays and Fridays between 2 and 3 p.m.

CHARGES MODERATE.

The Professor speaks English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

OFFICE HOURS from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Private interviews will be given between 1 and 3 p.m. Will remain here up to 20th January, 1898.

ADDRESS.—APOLLO HOTEL, ROOM No. 36.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.,	6	0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	13
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
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J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
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GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 78 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz. for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes Apply to

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HOUSE OF LORDS WHISKY.

PARTIES are Cautioned against Spurious imitations and Cheap Brands of Whisky being sold as supplied to the House of Lords.

The only GENUINE HOUSE of LORDS BULK WHISKY as supplied to that Assembly during the last 18 years, is Saunders Brand in long Black Bottles. It is never shipped in Dumps or clear Bottles.

OB

CRAIGELLACHIE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY Coy., LTD.

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All early applicants will receive A COLORED PORTRAIT ON GOLD MOUNT OF H. M. THE QUEEN by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of "BEEHIVE BRANDY"

To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 37, Lombard Street, Corner, E.C. London.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
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Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN WILSON
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genova, Smyrna.
Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 53:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on applicat on.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OP

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN MASTER.			Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,290
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	122½
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,50,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Carter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	360
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES				Half-yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	900	Nil	780
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	180
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	40
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,800
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Sellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	580
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5/	675
Central India	1,500	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,600
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	780
City of Bombay	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	990
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Compaught Mills	800	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	645
Ewrie Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	525
Gastrin Hosy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	230
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	465
Indla Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	200
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	676
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	570
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	600
Hinguighat Mills	700	500	500	40	570
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mill	800	1,000	1,000	50	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,800
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greatrex	1,100	500	500	20	855
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamabad Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	217½
Jeeva Jhallon	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	7.0
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	83
Kasargam Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackinjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	710
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	235
Lord Ross Mfg.	448	1,000	1,000	30	675
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1015
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,400
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,760
Maragon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2185
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dv d Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,775	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	41
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	780
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	880
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	3925
Soonderdas	760	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	266
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Spn Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.80	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	38000	600	500	dvd Rs.15	590
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Vanishanker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	690
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	2350
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	—
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,500
Do. New Issue.	900	375	625	75	1,705
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd N	57
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	800	50	1,800
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co, Ld.	2,800	250	250	6 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A., Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	—	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
Jeejeebhoy Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	6,000	500	175	21	252
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	250	30	187
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	14
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 8	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	457xd
Soundy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	—	68
Thacker & Co.,	2,000	500	500	60	1,040
Thacker & Co.,	1,200	100	100	135	155
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs1 9	27 3-4
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,035
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	500	250	250	30	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
Bhanda Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	155
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	200	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs16	315
East India	388	1,000	1,000	75	1,105
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	200	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	5,500	550	25+80	1,025
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs50	500
Harvey and Sahapathy	400	450	500	dvd Rs40	350xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khanagum	240	450	450	Rs 45	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	50	70
Mercantile	900	125	125	dvd Rs 8	95
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	345xd
Mummer M	100	200	a	12	205
New Berar	1,00	200	200	dvd Rs40	540
New Indian	4,1 00	125	125	dvd 15/6	145
Prince of Wales	170	250	5	30	400xd
Rabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	17	5	335
Samoon	300	500	500	30	385
Sind and Punjab Co.	180	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	400
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,0	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	500	all	12	200xd
Vakeel	—	500	100	10 dvd Rs10	103

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-4
China Gold	"	24-2
Pekin, bar Gold	"	24-3
Do. do. new	"	24-1
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-4
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-3
Sovereigns	"	15-2
Do. Dragons	"	15-1
Bar Silver 17	"	70
Do. 17/4	"	70-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 41-m. High water, 2-14m., 2-35a. Low water, 8-28m. 8-10a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Underwriters' Association, Graham's Building, 4 p.m.
G. I. P. R. Parel Gymkhana, annual sports.
Arrival of the Transport Dilwara.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Trieste left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per extra s. s. Natal, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December last was 3,592, the daily average 116, and the total number of new patients 506.

HONOURS TO THE SHERIFF.—In a meeting of the Adamji Peerbhai Public Entertainment Committee, held at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, it was decided to give the address and the evening party to Mr. Adamji Peerbhai, J. P., the Sheriff of Bombay, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 9 p.m., at Petit Hall.

A NATIVE CHRISTIAN M. I. C. E.—The Native Christian community of Western India will be glad to learn that Mr. John Bhore, C. E., now of the Mysore P. W. D., has been elected Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, London. He is believed to be the first Native Christian in this part of the country who has received this unique honour.

FIRE.—On Tuesday afternoon, some pieces of wearing apparel which had been kept on an oven in the bake-house of one Mahomedshah Alla-ud-din, a biscuit baker at Grant Road, accidentally caught fire and the flames reached to some boxes of biscuits which had been placed near them. On an alarm being raised, the fire engine from the Babulla Tank was soon in attendance and extinguished the fire. The loss of the stock in trade is estimated at Rs. 150. No damage was done to the building.

A NATIVE BOAT IN DISTRESS.—The British India steamer Onda, Captain J. Wilson, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, reports that on the 10th instant, at about 11 a. m., off Mangalore, saw a small boat with four men, who made signals to the steamer. He stopped the vessel, and the boat coming alongside, the occupants informed him that they had pulled from a bugalow. They had no water or food on board. The captain supplied them with what they wanted. The bugalow had come from the Maldive Islands and was bound for the Malabar coast.

DAMAUN NEWS.—His Excellency the Governor of Damaun has issued orders in pursuance of which Kharewady has been completely isolated from Sunday, sepoys having been placed to prevent persons from Kharewady coming to other parts of Damaun. In consequence of the appearance of plague at Dholar and Kharewady Mahomedans are not allowed to cross the creek between Upper and Lower Damaun without a special permit from the Governor. Hindus and Mahomedans are prohibited from passing through the fort in Upper Damaun as hitherto. His Excellency has ordered notices to be widely circulated describing Prof. Haffkine's method of inoculation and the benefits derived by it, and exhorting all classes of people to get themselves inoculated as the Government has ordered a large quantity of lymph.

DROWNED IN THE WALKESHWAR TANK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Walkeshwar Road, touching the death of Nurbudda, a girl, aged three years, daughter of one Ravishunker Mooljl, a Hindu, residing near the Walkeshwar Tank. On Tuesday evening, the child was playing on the otta with the mother. About 5 o'clock the mother went into the house leaving deceased playing on the otta. When the mother returned to the otta about half-an-hour after, she found the girl was not there. She searched for her in the neighbourhood and found her lying in a heap of earth by one of the walls of the tank with her head and chest in the water. The mother at once picked up the child and found she was dead. It was stated in evidence that the girl was in the habit of going to the tank with the mother when the latter went there to bathe. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

CARL HERTZ COMPANY.—The box plan for the brief season of the famous conjuror, Carl Hertz, was opened yesterday, at Soundy and Company. As was generally expected, there was a big demand for seats, which augurs well for the financial success of the season. One of Hertz's most marvellous tricks is "the vanishing bird cage." One moment the conjuror has in his hands a small cage containing a live canary; *presto* and the cage and bird has disappeared. "None of my tricks," says the conjuror, "brought me so much into notice in London as this. A section of the Press, egged on by correspondents, denounced me as an inhuman monster, who sacrified a poor canary every time I performed the trick; but when I had convinced the representatives of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that I did not kill the bird, I reaped a golden harvest. I was given a certificate exonerating me from the charge of cruelty."

FATALLY INJURED BY A HAND ROLLER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, regarding the death of Dadu Narayen, aged eighteen years, a labourer, employed in the engineering department of the Bombay Municipality, and residing near Purbeadevie Road, Mahim. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th instant, the deceased and four other labourers were taking a hand roller along the Worlee Road. When they arrived at the incline between the pumping station and the junction of the Haines and Ferguson Roads, the roller commenced to go down by itself, and the three labourers, who were pushing it from behind, got on one side. The deceased, who was walking ahead, pulling the roller, was suddenly knocked down by it, while it was travelling down the incline with rapidity. The roller passed over the labourer's legs, fracturing the right one and causing a bleeding wound on the left. The deceased was placed in a cart and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a compound fracture of both the bones of the right leg and a large wound extending from below the right knee down to the ankle joint, extensively lacerating the muscles. Fever set in the following day, which continued increasing, and symptoms of gangrene having been observed, the injured leg was amputated on the 10th instant. The deceased's condition did not improve, and he died on Tuesday, the death being assigned to fever and exhaustion. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE first of the three races for the club's Challenge Cup will be sailed on Saturday next. Entries close at noon, to-day. For the "Tomtit" class race, next Saturday, a special cup will be given to the helmsman of the winning boat. All boats to be steered by members of the club who have never previously steered a winning boat in any club race. There will also be the usual handicap race of ships' boats. Entries for the Tomtit class and ships' boats races will close on Friday, at noon, as usual.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th January, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 28th December, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 28. Rs. A. P.	Jan. 4. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000 0 0	8,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,26,06,464 1 6	1,70,92,611 12 0
Other Deposits, &c.	4,70,43,359 14 7	4,59,94,056 12 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,60,544 9 6	2,03,408 9 8
Sundries	28,70,393 12 11	21,37,316 6 2
Rs.	9,07,80,800 6 6	9,44,77,395 9 0
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	31,73,591 0 0	30,93,065 0 0
Other authorised Investm.	77,65,155 0 0	77,65,155 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,86,79,138 7 11	2,05,38,373 2 9
Accounts of Credit do.	1,80,93,464 5 11	1,84,76,136 2 11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,71,15,396 6 0	1,72,58,780 11 4
Balances with other Banks	7,18,980 7 3	7,99,280 10 8
Bullion	2,857 11 0	2,857 11 0
Dead Stock	13,24,383 1 9	13,18,674 10 11
Postages	10,335 8 9	9,832 8 9
Sundries	12,21,885 11 11	14,97,775 8 1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	76,95,863 8 11	68,18,869 3 11
Do. at Branches	1,48,58,048 1 1	1,06,88,192 2 8
Rs.	9,07,80,800 6 6	9,44,77,395 9 0

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 4th January 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	23,40,753	Inc.
Do. at Branches	18,45,392	Do.
Other Deposits	4,40,342	Dec.
Post Bills	42,564	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	74,527	Dec.
Loans	18,50,325	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	3,76,674	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	1,43,284	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	5,67,654	Dec.
Cash at Branches	19,13,144	Inc.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SMART shock of earthquake—smarter, that is, than any of the many shocks which have been felt since the upheaval of August 22nd—occurred at Shillong on Sunday night.

THE wounded of all ranks at Peshawar are progressing favourably, except Private Cairney, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Sergeant-Major Dempsey and Private E. Smith Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

THE Government of India has sanctioned an advance of two lakhs of rupees to the Kuch Behar State for the extension of the Railway line from Kuch Behar to the Alipur Duars during the current official year.

THE annual dinner of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday night at the Royal Exchange, when some eighty persons were present. Among the guests were the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Calcutta, and Members of Council. There were no speeches.

The Anglo-Chinese Commission for demarcating the boundary north-east of Burma has begun work, but progress at present is slow as many references have to be made to the two Governments concerned.

A disturbance has taken place at Turbat in Mekran, the local tribesmen killing a munshi and a levy sowar. A petty chief, owing allegiance to the Khan of Kalat, is said to be responsible for this outrage.

The Select Committee on the Bill consolidating the Code of Criminal Procedure, sat for several hours on Monday. Its work will be very heavy, as many of the sections of the Bill require close consideration.

The various reports which have appeared regarding the medal for frontier operations are based on surmise only. No recommendations on the point will be made by the military authorities until the campaign is over.

PENAL servitude with banishment for criminal prisoners is now likely to be adopted by the Straits Government, probably to the Andaman Islands, with the permission of the Indian Government. Sir William Gregory, on revisiting Ceylon in the "eighties," strongly recommended a similar course for Ceylon.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 1st January was 263, against 320 and 295 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 28. There were 4 deaths from cholera, against 4 and 4 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquenium by 8. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from tetanus against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 78 and 48 respectively, against 111 and 34 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29·4 per mille per annum, against 33·3, the mean of the last five years.

THE Queen-Empress has been pleased to confer the honour of G. C. S. I. upon His Excellency Sir George White, Commander-in-Chief in India: and that of K. C. I. E. upon Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal, the latter in recognition of Sir Francis' services in connection with the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

THE programme of railway construction during the next financial year will not include any new projects, but some ten crores will probably be allotted to the lines in progress. This of course in accordance with the magnificent (but in the circumstances of Indian finance) harebrained policy adopted a couple of years back.

IN another column we publish an explanation of a method by which it is suggested that the Government currency scheme of June 1893 may be completed and made effective, exchange being absolutely controlled by the efflux and influx of gold in comparatively small and manageable quantities only when required to adjust the balance of indebtedness.

IMPORTS into Calcutta by sea from foreign countries show a great contraction in December last as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the decline in value being sixty-three lakhs or 23 per cent. With few exceptions nearly every important article has fallen in value. In cotton goods value declined by twenty-six lakhs, and grey goods were less in length by sixteen million yards. Woollen goods, metals, salt, and machinery all exhibit a decreased trade. The heavy import of grain in December, 1896, was not repeated in the past month and this has made a difference of twenty lakhs. Railway materials, with sugar, are the only trades in which any great improvement is recorded.

Christmastide at Simla says a correspondent, has been exceptionally fine and bright, so everyone has been enabled to make the most of the holidays. The pantomime this year was dubbed. "The Harlequin Magician of Mashobra" (by a local author), to witness which on the 23rd ultimo the Army Headquarters establishments and friends were kindly invited by Colonels More-Molyneux, Stopford, Craigie, Hutchinson, and Ridgeway, and the performance was repeated on the 27th and 28th to crowded houses. The first part, written in burlesque opera vein, scenes of which were laid in the Magicians Cavern at Mashobra and Mrs. Noodles' flat on Chowra Maidan, showed the Magicians evil machinations thwarted at every turn by the Queen of Fairyland, who ultimately transformed him into a "Tottering Pantaloon," and at the same time for the purpose, as she said, of providing seasonable fun, made each of the remaining characters to assume the form of clown, harlequin, columbine, etc., for the harlequinade. Colonel Craigie was excellent as Magician, his Highland reel with the Fairy Queen and his mimicry of the Geisha scene in the kissing duet with Mr. Noodles being delightful. Miss W. Craigie as Tilda Jane was good in her "Chon China" parody and dance, while Mr. Marcoolyn as Mrs. Noodles, "the fat fussy old widow hoping soon for the chance of another honeymoon," was both in his make up and acting exceptionally funny. His burlesque of "O Mimosa San" in the kissing duet created roars of laughter. The audience greeted warmly the mites who layed Fair Queen and Naughty Tommy. These were little Miss Marjorie Crasterand master Phil Bonham-Carter, whose renderfng of their parts was excellent, their articulation and gestures being perfect! The harlequinade had that "go which can only make pantomimic shows successful. The clown, pantaloon, policeman, nurse, and lay figure especially deserve mention. The graceful dancing of harlequin and columbine was much admired, and the characters were as follows:—Clown, F. von Goldstein; Pantaloon, W. von Goldstein; Harlequin, T. H. Browne; Columbine, Miss Lily Powis; Policeman, H. Watts; Nurse, Mrs. Press: Baby, Miss Fortune; Baker, B. Simpson; Bakers boy, A. Bloodworth; Butcher, F. N. Press; Costar, E. Clarke; Lay figure, J. Lennox. Mrs. Crasterwas in charge of the musical portion of the programme; and the stage management was in the able hands of Colonel Stopford.

IN all the obituaries of Daudet that I have seen (writes a correspondent) I have seen no mention of his temptation to become an editor. At the time mentioned a Yankee called upon the novelist. The visitor was a man of few words and very decided manner, and characteristically began the interview by producing a cheque-book. "I have brought you a million francs," he began. "I want to start an international review and wish you to undertake the editorship. I offer you a hundred thousand francs per annum and part of the profits. The funds are all provided and we can fix the business at once." M. Daudet asked for 48 hours to consider, and making inquiries respecting his visitor, received the most satisfactory information as to the American's bona fides. It was the novelist's wife who decided the refusal of the tempting offer. She thought the author of "Sapho" had no right to give up romance for editorship, and probably she was correct.

HERR Siegfried Wagner, only son of the composer, has been for several weeks past at Rome, where he has been putting the finishing touches to an opera in two acts, which is to be produced at the Opera House at Munich, in the course of next year. Curiously enough, considering that Herr Siegfried Wagner has hitherto been associated mainly with serious music, this work is a comic opera upon the subject of the Thirty Years' War. It is said to be not at all in the Wagner style, but to be more or less inspired by that of Herr Humperdinck particularly as exemplified in "Hansel and Gretel." Herr Humperdinck was one of Siegfried Wagner's teachers.

A ROMAN ecclesiastic, when asked a question, was in the habit of always beginning his reply by saying, "I make a distinction." A cardinal, having invited him to dine, proposed to derive some amusement for the company from this well-known peculiarly of his guest. Saying he had an important question to propose, he asked:—"Is it under any circumstances lawful to baptise in soup?" "I make a distinction," said the guest. "If you ask, is it lawful to baptise in soup in general, I say, 'No;' If you ask, is it lawful to baptise in your excellency's soup? I say 'Yes,' for there is really no difference between it and water."

AN Odessa Correspondent writes that the Holy Synod has at last adopted the wise measure of planting Orthodox missions and schools in the midst of the groups of Begnui Raskolniki settlements in the neighbourhood of Tiraspol, and has chosen the most capable and learned ecclesiastics and teachers for the special purpose of enlightening and reclaiming the fanatics. At first the sectarians held entirely aloof, and would not permit their children to attend the newly-opened schools. Although the missionaries have the power, with the assistance of the police, of compelling the children's attendance, and even of removing them from the guardianship of their recalcitrant parents, they refrained from the adoption of such extreme measures, and now the number of sectarian parents and children who daily listen to the instruction of the missionaries and lay teachers is steadily increasing.

LORD BATTERSEA and Mr. John Burns are associated in an appeal which, while intended to benefit the Battersea Polytechnic, will also serve the general community in that part of London. A great hall is wanted for popular concerts, exhibitions, and lectures open to the general public and primarily intended for the poorer classes; as well as for examinations and for prize distributions. This Polytechnic was opened by the Prince of Wales in February, 1894; and we are informed that its day and evening classes are now attended by nearly 2,500 students. Nearly 4,000*l.* has been subscribed—much of it locally—towards the 6,500*l.* wanted for the Great Hall, and a wider appeal is now being made in the name of "the promotion of the industrial skill, general knowledge, health, and well-being of the young men and women belonging to the poorer classes," that being the object of the Polytechnic as defined in the Charity Commissioners' scheme.

THE following story of Brahms' interview with the poet Daumer is given among other amusing personal reminiscences of the composer, in an article in the "Gegenwart," for December. A large number of Brahms' most beautiful songs, as is well known, were written to, and inspired by, the text of Daumer's erotic verse, which breathes all the spirit of wild romance and ardent passion. Brahms called Daumer a "Voll blut dichter" (a hot-blooded poet), and once when he was in Munich where Daumer lived, he not unnaturally thought he should like to visit his "Voll blut dichter." "I armed myself," Brahms told the writer of the article, "with bound volumes in which were songs of Daumer's, and sallied forth to look him up. At last I found him in a back street, in a back room of a very retired dwelling. Here I stood in the presence of my own revered poet. He was a little, wizened old man, who received my settings of his poems, and the speech of appreciation with which I presented them, in evident embarrassment, and I soon discovered that he knew nothing of me or my compositions, or, indeed, anything at all about music in general. When I referred admiringly to one of his most impassioned and fiery love songs, his only response was to indicate, with an affectionate gesture, a little old woman, more wizened even than himself, and say, "I have never loved but one—my wife?" Another story, the truth of which is vouched, for, is that Brahms, wishing to pay honour to a great friend who had come to see him in Vienna, took him to his favourite restaurant, and asked the waiter to bring a bottle of the very best wine. The waiter brought a bottle which he put on the table with the remark, "This wine is as much superior to any other brand as the music of Brahms is superior to that of any other composer." Brahms took hold of the bottle, and, feigning to examine "the label with his shortsighted eyes said, Ah, well then take it away; we would rather have a bottle of Bach."

THE sword-grinding that is to be an additionally important part of the work of Enfield small-arms factory for some time to come does not, it may be hoped, indicate any official apprehension of immediate use for the weapons, though the rumour of it has certainly fallen in with the general feeling of unrest and uneasiness these troublous times. Sword bayonets have hitherto been issued with edges ground to a thickness of about 1-25th of an inch. This was, of course, in order to avoid any risk of accidental a wounding with them. When a regiment has been ordered on active service, the edges have had to be ground on the necessary sharpeness by the regimental armourers. This has been a work of some time, and has not always been satisfactorily performed. It has been determined that, instead of an edge of 1-25th of an inch in thickness, all weapons shall be reduced to 1-1 0th of an inch edge. This, of course, is not the final sharpening. That will continue to be done as before; but it will reduce the labour of it, and the risk of damage to the weapons. They are now being called in from all garrisons in Great Britain and Ireland for the purpose.

IT has been reserved for Mr. Lowenfeld, of the Prince of Wales' Theatre, to issue the prettiest of all the pictorial "souvenirs" which, according to the modern fashion, are designed to commemorate certain stages in the career of a popular play. The souvenir of "La Poupee" is a beautifully printed pamphlet on fine plate papar, enclosed in an elegant purple and gold wrapper, and comprising original contributions by Miss Marrie Corelli, Mr. Adrian Ross, and Mr. Courthope Forman. With these are numerous full-page and other illustrations after drawing by Phil May, Bernard Partridge, Dudley Harvey, Raven Hill, Lewis Baumer, Alfred Bryan, and Alick F. Ritchiid. Among these portraits of the cast occupy a prominent place, together with scenes from that highly-successful opera with a facsimile of a page of the manuscript score. Simultaneously with the appearance of this pretty memento, of which it is stated that one hundred thousand copies have been distributed, the management that they have arranged for a series of "Christmas family matinees" at largely reduced prices, commencing on Monday next and continuing almost daily until the middle of January at the dates stated in their prospectus, which also sets forth the reduced tariff, which is to vary with the number of seats taken. It is provided, however, that tickets for the matinees must be applied for by letter or telegram only, as thickets at reduced prices will not be sold at the doors. It will be interesting to note the result of this novel experiment.

MR. VIZETELLY'S translation of Zola's "Paris," the last of the "trilogy" of which "Lourdes" and "Rome" are the first and second volumes, will be issued by Messrs. Chatto and Windus early in the new year. By-and-bye, perhaps, M. Brunetiere will publish his book on Rome, with sundry candi;' reflections upon Zolaesque naturalism. The above-named publishers have in hand several novels of a lighter order, which they will issue shortly, and of which the following may be named: Bret Harte's "Tales of Trail and Town," William Westall's "A Woman Tempted Him," Mrs. Crokers "Miss Balmaine's Past" (to appear on the 13th of next month), and Mr. Christie Murray's "Tales in Prose and Verse."

SOME INTERESTING OLD BOOKS.

ON Tuesday afternoon Professor MacMillan read a paper before the members of the Royal Asiatic Society on some old books in the Society's library. In the course of his remarks he said:—Leaving out of consideration Oriental MSS., of which I cannot speak, there appear to be only four old MSS. in our Asiatic Library. One is the priceless MS. of Dante, Mr. Macdonell's elaborate and scholarly account of which may be found in the eighteenth volume of the Journal of the Society. From the fact that:—The colophon of the *Paradise* Dante is called a *novello poeta* (new poet) Mr. Macdonell was inclined to conjecture that the MS. cannot have been written long after Dante's death. As this MS. has already received, the thorough examination it deserves it is not necessary for me to make any remarksupon it to-day Another MS worth looking into is labelled on the outside of the binding Cavalca speeches. But this is only one of the many instances that may be quoted of the ingenuity with which the Indian maker of catalogues prevents titles. On opening the volume we read on the fly leaf, in the handwriting probably of one of its successive possessors the words "In nome del Padre e del Figliolo e dello Spirito Santo Amen. Questo libro si chiama Specchio della Croce compilato da fratre Domenico Cavalca da Vico Pisano dell ordine di Santo Domenico, nomo di Santa Vita," from which we learn that the real title of the work is *Specchio della Croce*. The Mirror of the Cross, and that it was composed by Cavalca a Dominican Friar. The supplement of the *Biographie Universelle* informs us that Cavalca was a contemporary of Dante and that he died in 1,342. The "Specchio della Croce" was printed in Milan as early as 1,480. The MS. in our library appears to give no record of the date at which it was written. There are two initial letters near the beginning elaborately decorated—blue and red, colours which are used more sparingly in the rest of the volume. At the end some admirer has written in red ink in MS. handwriting *Manus scriptoris salvetur omnibus horis*, (May the hand of the scribe be blessed at all hours). A book plate stamped on the

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay. Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Ballwalla and Co.'s "HERBERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . As for Ballwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Ballwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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By Order,
J. LEASK,
Acting Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 12th January, 1898.

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We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING JAN. 12.

A RECOVERY of 1-8th per cent. took place in the price of Consols on London yesterday, at 113 13-16; Indian Sterling Loan being still unchanged, at 117. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 26¼d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £82½. An advance of ¼ per cent. took place in French Rentes in Paris yesterday, at 103¼; Paris Exchange on London being still quoted at fcs. 25·23.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,420,000 quarters, or 80,000 quarters more than the previous week's estimate.

A decline of 1-32d. was established in the price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 7-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet. Sales 10,000 bales. Imports 61,000 bales. East Indians *nil*. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday 5 15-16 cents remained the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, but Futures were again two points lower, at 8·32 cents for April, and 8·34 cents for July. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 49,000 bales; and the arrivals for three years now give the following comparison:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	49,000	30,000	36,000
Three days' do. ...	152,000	80,000	61,000
Since 1st September ...	5,633,000	5,131,000	3,705,000

Our local Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day, and we quote prices Re. 1 per candy lower. Transactions in both directions sum up 2,450 bales, of which Exporters are credited with 1,500 bales consisting of 800 Dhulia, at Rs. 138-9; 500 Bengal, at Rs. 142; and 200 Akote, at Rs. 145 1-2; the 950 bales taken by the Mills being made up also of Oomra kinds, and Bengal.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—In these markets we hear of nothing to speak of doing; but prices generally are nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	4,134	bales.
Wheat	7,053	cwts.
Linseed	1,581	"
Rapeseed	695	"
Gingellyseed	4,714	"
Groundnuts	573	"
Castorseed	747	"
Rice	15,889	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at previous quotations but, again to-day, we have heard of no fresh business of importance passing.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits, and Sales remained firm throughout the day, 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Wire Transfer having been reported done to a fair extent. Meanwhile Bills have again been scarce, and the market closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8 d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 1-4d.	"
Francs do.	1·71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has improved considerably to-day, and quotations this afternoon for 3 1-2 per Cents were 95 for Money, and 95 1-2 for the February account, there having been buyers at the latter rate at closing. Threes are quite nominal.

SHARES are neglected. China Mills are Rs. 25 lower, and Lakhmidas Rs. 25 higher; Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 10 to Rs. 1,290 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Browsnagger	2 23-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	11d 13-16
3 per cent. Reales	92 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	26 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Masilia arrived here this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore, for Hong Kong, on 12th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanso, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Is Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted.

Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Teneriffe-Saint Louis Senegal interrupted.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

New Caledonia cable interrupted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Cable Sitia Rhodes interrupted.

Telegrams for Curacao and Venezuela are now forwarded by express and are subject to a delay of six hours.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.

Cable Saigon Hongkong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Labuan with out extra charge.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius on Friday at 5 a.m.

Shanso route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Manyuen and Tingyuen.

Eastern Telegraph Company notify interruption of one of their Mediterranean Cables and Persian Gulf report cutting of Mekran land lines. Some delay to European traffic is likely to accrue there from.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th January 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	12	2	21 p.m.	...	32
Suez	12	2	58 p.m.	...	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 12th January 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	37	...	1
" Karachi	..	35	..	2
" Madras	..	30	..	1

GOLD AND SILVER.

CALCUTTA, 6TH JANUARY, 1898.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1897-98:—

	In the month of November 1897. Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	26,31,918	84,79,355	1,16,11,273
Exports	28,07,772	37,07,300	63,15,073
Net Imports	4,24,145	47,72,005	51,96,150
	To the end of the month of November 1897. Progressive.		
Imports	4,76,19,231	8,89,34,899	13,65,54,350
Exports	1,57,10,999	3,74, 0,258	5,31,20,557
Net Imports	3,19,09,352	5,15,24,441	8,34,33,793

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1897-98.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Nov. 1897	4,67,601	36,36,181*	41,01,782
To the end of the month of Nov. 1897, (Progressive)	14,89,741	3,99,18,494	4,14,08,235
	COINED AND EXAMINED.		
In the month of Nov. 1897	4,33,004	37,67,350	42,00,354
To the end of the month of Nov. 1897.	16,10,969	3,91,85,258	4,07,96,227

* Of which Rs. 25,43,557 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JAN. 11.

10 P.M.	70·4

WEDNESDAY.—JAN. 12.

6 A.M.	72·2
10 A.M.	76·3
2 P.M.	79·4
6 P.M.	79·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACKENZIE.—January 10, at Calcutta, the wife of H. E. Mackenzie, Bengal Pilot Service, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1898.

THERE is every reason to believe that the report that the Indian Government intends to enter into an arrangement with the Bank of England whereby the Bank will accept deposits of Gold and give in place thereof rupees at the equivalent of 1s. 4 1-8d. for demand and 1s. 4¼d. for Telegraphic Transfer is correct. It is understood that the Finance Minister regards the former rate as the equivalent at which he is prepared to give rupees here at once against sovereigns deposited at the Bank of England on account of the Indian Government. At 1s. 4d. 1-8th he proposes to give only demand drafts on India against the deposit of sovereigns at the Bank of England. Many business men think that this difference should not be made between drafts and telegraphic transfers, and that purchasers of drafts should not be mulcted to the extent of two annas. It is thought that this differential treatment will tend to nullify the advantages of the scheme. Before the proposal can be adopted it will be necessary to amend the Currency Act passed in June 1893, which only empowers the reception of gold for rupees in this country, and not in England. It is expected that a Bill to make this supplementary provision for giving effect to the purpose of the Act of 1893 will be introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council very shortly, and no doubt the standing orders will be suspended to allow of its being passed at a single sitting. The explanation Lord Lansdowne gave for passing the Currency Act through all its stages at one time, also applies, though not with equal force, to the amendment of the Act now proposed in order to supplement the arrangements by which it is hoped to attain a gold standard. "It will be obvious to everyone," said the ex-Viceroy, "that for reasons upon which I need not dwell the decision which has been arrived at must be carried out forthwith, and that prolonged discussion of the Bill would not be admissible." In business circles in Bombay opinions differ greatly as to the scheme, but in the best informed quarter it is believed to be quite sound. The sanction of the Secretary of State will be required, but that can readily be obtained, and in all probability the amendment of the existing Act will have become operative in a few days. The scheme is a simple one, and forms a desirable corrolary of the one that has existed for four years and a-half for bringing the rupee to a stable rate of exchange. Sovereigns can now be sent to the Mints and rupees obtained for them, but under the proposed plan gold can be paid in at the Bank of England for the same purpose, thereby saving the time occupied in bringing the treasure out. The new plan will not necessarily ease the present excessive stringency in the money market, as the Exchange banks will not deposit sovereigns with the Bank of England unless exchange advances to, say, 1s. 4d. 3-16ths telegraphic transfer and demand. However, it is a good thing to possess the privilege of getting rupees here at once against sovereigns deposited with the Bank of England, as merchants will then be able to obtain accomodation at some rate or other, which is scarcely possible under present circumstances. The Bank rate is nominally twelve per cent., but as a matter of fact twenty or thirty per cent. is not accepted simply because the Banks have not the money to advance. The great demand for accommodation in Calcutta and for the Burma rice crop, the shipment of treasure in large quantities to China, the hindrance to trade caused by the plague and the consequent quarantine regulation are amongst the causes of a state of almost unexampled stringency, which is exerting a very injurious influence on commerce. In fact, the situation is calculated to bring about numerous failures and is occasioning great concern. Merchants have plenty of security and produce, but they cannot get advances against them at any rate; and are therefore unable to fulfill the contracts upon which they have entered. Holders of capital are reluctant to entrust it to dealers and merchants in such a time of tightness, and this makes matters worse. Government paper has responded to the state of the market by going to even a lower level than was the case a few months ago when the *bona fides* of the Amir were being questioned. Yesterday three-and-a-half per cents. were quoted at Rs. 93¾ for cash and Rs. 94⅛ for settlement; but towards the close of the day news was received that paper had advanced half a per cent. in Calcutta. The monetary position is one which demands the most serious attention of Government, and the opportunity for taking effective measures to secure a stable exchange should not be allowed to pass by without something being done.

JUST at a time when the unexampled stringency in the money market is directing attention to the evils of the existing uncertainty of exchange, Mr. A. M. Lindsay's scheme for establishing a gold standard in India without a gold currency has been made public in its revised form. The proposal is to establish in London a gold standard reserve of five or ten millions sterling, either at the India Office or at the Bank of England. The Gold Standard Office would sell to all who applied drafts for fifteen thousand rupees at the rate of one shilling and fourpence and one-sixteenth of a penny. The drafts would be drawn upon the Mints or Currency Offices of Bombay or Calcutta, which it is suggested may be known as the Indian Gold Standard Offices. The drafts would be payable on demand if the coin be available; if not, they would be paid in currency notes, issued against silver to be purchased with the gold paid for the drafts in London and sent out to India to be minted. The profit on coining silver, at present rates, would be fifty per cent. This is an improvement on Sir David Barbour's plan for converting sovereigns tendered in India in the Currency Offices into fifteen rupees, at one-and-four pence the rupee. Under the new scheme it would not be necessary to send sovereigns to India to change them into rupees. A saving would thus be effected in freight and insurance. The essential part of the scheme provides for the conversion of the rupee into sterling at a fixed rate, which it is proposed to put at one-and-threepence three farthings. The Indian Gold Standard Offices would sell sterling drafts on the London Standard Office in sums of one thousand pounds and upwards for rupees at the indicated price. The rupees received from the Indian offices should be held to meet rupee drafts issued by the London Office. The object of fixing the rate at a sixteenth above the one-and-fourpence, and for the conversion of rupees into sterling at one-and-threepence three farthings is to avoid any unnecessary interference with the operations of the Exchange Banks. It is assumed that the banks will be the chief remitters both ways within these limits. The facilities for transmitting through the Currency Offices of Calcutta and Bombay are utilised chiefly through the banks, the public finding it more convenient to resort to them than to the Currency Offices direct. In practice, rupee currency would probably be converted into sterling at one-and-threepence and fifteen-sixteenths. All gold received under the notifications of Government, issued in June 1893, in exchange for rupees at one-and-fourpence, it is proposed, should be transmitted to the London Gold Standard Office. The temptation to hoard gold is very strong in India, and it is therefore prudent to keep that precious metal in London to meet the obligations of foreign trade.

We have already alluded to the objections raised to Mr. Lindsay's scheme when first broached in 1892. It was confidently urged that there was no precedent in the history of mankind for a gold standard without a gold currency, and the idea of adjusting the rate of exchange by an automatic system was chimerical. As the plan was based upon the authority of Ricardo, that objection could only be made by presenting the scheme as a travesty of Ricardo. The scheme had been carried out in its essentials in Holland and the Dutch East Indies, and in Austria-Hungary. A very similar plan was proposed in 1804 by a Parliamentary Committee—which included amongst its members the younger Pitt, and Fox and Canning—for adjusting exchange between England and Ireland, which at that time had separate currencies. The exchange between England and Scotland was adjusted by almost identical means including a gold fund in London for the conversion of drafts from Scotland into sterling. The plan recommended by the Committee of 1804 provided for a conversion fund in London. Mr. Lindsay's proposals, therefore, do not lack precedents. England, which now believes in the infallibility of gold, fought Napoleon with inconvertible paper. When four years after Waterloo she thought it advisable to revert to the gold standard without gold coins, she made her currency convertible into gold bars which could not be put into circulation locally. The difficulties in the way of establishing a gold coinage in India may, for all practical purposes, be regarded as insuperable. Notwithstanding the supplies from the Rand and the potentialities of Klondyke, the gold available for monetary purposes is not equal to the demand, especially now that Russia and Japan are following the example of Germany and are intent on establishing their currency on a gold basis. Mr. Lindsay recognises that gold currency for India would require an enormous supply of gold coin for circulation, for speculative purposes, for hoarding, and for export. A gold standard with silver coinage, whether contemptuously designated token money or not, will supply the requirements of India without imposing any strain upon her resources. The bugbear of which so much has been heard, that India will lose the market of the Further East, by abandoning the silver standard, through the difference of exchange, has already lost half its terrors by the resolve of Japan to become a gold country. China must soon choose between the adoption of the gold standard and bankruptcy, now that she has heavy gold liabilities to foreign creditors, who will require gold payments of the interest on the loans raised to pay the Japanese indemnity, and on the further loans which she must raise to reconstitute her naval and military forces. It therefore behoves India not to be left at the mercy of the chapter of accidents by retaining the silver standard which all other states are being compelled to abandon.

The relief to Indian finance that would result from the elimination of ruinous fluctuations of exchange will make all the difference between assured prosperity and the constant apprehension of bankruptcy. The saving in exchange on home remittances with a one-and-fourpenny rupee will leave crores which are now thrown into the sea available for remunerative public works. A one-and-sixpenny rupee, which could be brought within reach by slow degrees without any shock to trade, would make it possible to largely reduce taxation. It would abolish compensation allowance and effect a considerable economy in the pay and pension of the British wing of the Indian Army. The resulting saving in the military budget would be a very important item in view of present developments in the Further East, and on the Oxus. We are not disposed to exaggerate the danger of aggression on the part of Russia, but the significance of a considerable increase of the transport arrangements for the conveyance of troops and stores on the Oxus, the orders to put the strategic roads in Fergana and the adjacent countries into good order for military movements, the pushing on of the railway to Kushk on the Afghan Frontier, all point to the possibility of having to face increased military responsibilities for the defence of our frontier. Sound finance is as necessary to meet such a contingency as a strong army. Great as would be the advantage to the State from the solution of the currency problem the gain to traders and the community at large would be incomparably greater. Commerce would be placed on a sound basis. The gambling element, which has been the inevitable result of fluctuation in exchange, would give place to business calculations. The resources of India would be enormously developed by British capital that would seek investment in this country once the uncertainty of exchange ceased to operate as a deterrent. The Government of India, in September, assigned as one of the reasons for declining to accept the proposals made by the American Commissioners to reopen the mints to silver, that the time was approaching when India might reap the reward of the policy which she has pursued since 1893 and establish a par of exchange at one and fourpence for the rupee. Mr. Lindsay's scheme, broached a year before the closure of the Mints, shows how this result may be arrived at with a minimum of cost or risk. If the Government has some better scheme in view they ought of course to give it the preference. If they have not, Mr. Lindsay's plan holds the field.

THE British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has not yet learnt patience, and their action in regard to the situation in Zanzibar would be amusing were they not so dreadfully in earnest. Slavery if not absolutely dead in Zanzibar and Pemba is at least moribund. It will never revive. And if left alone now the process would be completed in a dignified manner. But the Society wishes to give the "coup-de grace" to slavery in a rather ungraceful fashion. It will not wait for the final gasp as it decently might As will be remembered, the decree of abolition was issued in April last, but as all traces of slavery had not disappeared by September, Mr. Theodore Burtt, a corresponding member of the Society, now residing in Pemba, has written some startling letters home. He declares that the decree has lamentably broken down owing to its being left largely in the hands of native slave-holding Arabs to carry out. In order to comply with the requisitions of the native courts in Pemba, the unfortunate slaves have to declare why they wish to be free—whether they have any complaint to make against their masters,—how, when, and where they became slaves, etc. When the Wali has obtained this information and has taken note of the age, height, and other measurements of the slave, and of special bodily marks, he or she is calmly informed that the same process has to be gone through in Zanzibar before freedom can be obtained, and even after all this the slave may be sent back into slavery. The Committee say that none of these frivolous—and to the slave very serious—impediments are authorised by the Edict of 6th April, and they earnestly call upon the Government to at once sweep them away, as they recently cancelled the orders, then existing on the mainland strip, for the rendition of fugitive slaves by British officials. Of course formalities must be complied with. There is not a free man in all the world who is not more or less the slave of red tape. But these gentlemen of the Anti-Slavery Committee ignore the fact. If they would just address the British Commissioner on the subject, it is all they need do. But no; they must ask Lord Salisbury to receive a deputation. Of course Lord Salisbury almost knows all they will say to him; which is in brief that if the freedom promised by Her Majesty's Government for the slaves in Zanzibar and Pemba is to be a reality and not a delusion, are the following:—Complete and absolute emancipation; that all the courts should be presided over by Europeans; the cancelment of the Concubinage Clause in the decree, so that men and women slaves shall stand on the same footing; that the same regulations shall be simultaneously carried out on the whole of the mainland strip now rented by Great Britain from the Sultan; that slaves shall not be required to go from Pemba to Zanzibar in order to obtain their freedom. The bulk of this is already conceded. But the Committee goes further and condemns the Compensation Clause which they would have struck out. It is needless to say that Government will not lend itself to any such injustice.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, yesterday, an important discussion took place on the subject of affording increased facilities for inoculating people with Professor Haffkine's protective serum. On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak, it was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take measures for giving increased facilities for M. Haffkine's anti-plague inoculation to the public, so as to ensure its more extended application in the city. The Commissioner was requested to issue a circular letter to the medical practitioners throughout the city, requesting their hearty assistance in extending as far as possible M. Haffkine's process of inoculation against the plague, the practitioners being informed at the same time that every assistance in the matter would be afforded to them by the Health Department. The Commissioner was also asked to publish in the vernaculars, and circulate through the city as widely as possible, the results of the experiments which have been made with M. Haffkine's system of plague inoculation up to the present.

THE Indian Troopservice Transport Dunera left Suez on Monday the 10th instant, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 19th instant.

SIR JAMES LYALL, President of the Famine Commission, is now in Calcutta, and the Committee sat on Monday to discuss the programme of business.

THE annual relief of the Chitral garrison will be carried out in May as usual. Special precautions will be taken to ensure the safe passage of the troops from Chakdarrah to Drosh.

THE reported appearance of plague on the Travancore high ranges is ascribed by a Trevandrum correspondent to an outbreak of common mumps among plantation coolies.

NOTWITHSTANDING the misfortunes which have befallen

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

IMPENDING LEGISLATION.

LONDON, JAN 12.

The *Times* is informed that a Bill will be introduced into the Viceregal Council, on Friday, to empower Gold deposits being received in London and the issue of notes against the same in India.

THE ESTERHAZY COURT MARTIAL.

The Court Martial on Count Esterhazy was concluded yesterday and the Count was unanimously acquitted.

The details of the trial are not known owing to the secrecy which was maintained.

The affair has, however, apparently ended in the complete discomfiture of the friends of Captain Dreyfus.

MORE TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

The 56th Battery of Artillery will sail shortly for Egypt.

The Irish Fusiliers have been landed at Suez.

THE PROPOSED LOAN TO CHINA.

Reuter learns that the parleying with China regarding a British loan is likely to be protracted, as China is procrastinating and raising various difficulties.

Moreover, it is not certain whether adequate security will be forthcoming.

GERMANY AND KIAOCHAU.

Germany has chartered two trading steamers to ply between Kiaochau and Shanghai.

TONE OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The tone of the German press has latterly been markedly more friendly towards Great Britain.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON THE MEKRAN COAST.

A SURVEY PARTY CUT UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 12.

News reached here late yesterday evening of the cutting up of a Survey party under Captain Burn, Royal Engineers, near Omara on the Mekran Coast. He alone of his party managed to escape. He rode in it is said, for over 100 miles to the nearest telegraph post to Omara, and the news was promptly wired to Karachi late last night. About 250 Kalachis stationed here with four officers were ordered off to the scene of the outrage, and between two and four this morning, the tug Richmond Crawford steamed quickly out of harbour with these troops and the port officer and the arsenal here were the scene of great activity last night. Every available carriage and native cart was impressed into service to convey munitions to the harbour as the Government transport available at present is very limited owing to the drain, on it from the front. Omara is only some 120 miles from the scene of Mr. Graves' murder, and the same budmashes are suspected of both crimes.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

Captain Burn, who is now at Omara, on the Mekran Coast, has received news that some of his Khalassis were killed in the recent attack on a Survey party in the Khan of Khelat's territory. Lieutenant Turner, who was in charge of the party is reported as marching to Omara, so must be safe; but two European subordinates have still to be accounted for.

LATER.

The report of the attack on Captain Burn's camp first received was that the whole of his escort and Kalassis had been killed or wounded, and some fifteen thousand rupees, 35 rifles, and his kit looted; but subsequent information would seem to show that at least some of his men have escaped. The attack is said to have been led and organised by Mir Rustum Khan, the well-known Baluch Khan. Mir Rustum being an influential man locally, and enjoying the confidence of the Political Agent, was able to make a treacherous attack. At the time of the occurrence Captain Burn was asleep, about three miles away, on the Murghi Hor Hill, where he had a small supplementary camp for survey purposes. He was aroused by his men, and made his way with those he could collect to Balor Fort to warn Lieutenant Turner, who was on another hill, some forty miles distant. Shulam Yam, of Balor, had left, it was said, to assist Lieutenant Turner; and hearing that the Baluch Khan intended attacking Balor that night, Captain Burn started for Omana on the coast. He has since reached that place in safety, and subsequent reports make it likely that Captain Turner is also unhurt. The valley is said to be in a state of turmoil; but it is hoped the two European subordinates of the Survey Department who were out in separate camps have escaped.

A detachment of the 30th Bombay Infantry left Karachi, last night, by a steamer for the scene of the disturbance.

THE PLAGUE.

STRICT PRECAUTIONS IN THE PUNJAB

LAHORE, JAN. 11.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab being satisfied that a portion of the Punjab is visited by an outbreak of plague, and that ordinary provisions of the law are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease, prescribes the following temporary regulations:—No intermediate or third class ticket shall be sold to persons at any of the following stations:—Chiniot, Phagwara, Goraya, Phillour, and Ludhowal. No intermediate or third class ticket shall be sold at Jullundur Cantonment and Ludhiana stations for use by any person who has not satisfied the medical officer; and no person shall come in any ekka from Banga in the direction of Phagwara or from the direction of Phagwara in the direction of Jullundur or from the direction of Phagwara in the direction of Phillour.

TERRIBLE FATALITY TO A CHILD.

A shocking fatality has occurred at Amritsar. A little boy, son of Mr. Harold Barber, of the Punjab Police, went into the cookhouse and got hold of a kitchen lamp and threw the kerosine oil from it on to fire. The oil spurted out all over his clothes, setting them alight. The little fellow took the khansama's hookah-bowl and threw water over himself and then walked into the house unassisted. He was literally skinned alive and lived for only fifteen hours after the accident.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT CROSBIE.

Lieutenant Crosbie, 4th Dragoon Guards, died at the Rawalpindi Station Hospital, this morning, from injuries caused by a fall at polo on Saturday.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF KHOST.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

A Thal telegram of the 11th inst:—A messenger from Khost has reached the Kurrum with the report that Sardar Sherin-il-Khan, Governor of Khost, and one of the Amir's highest officials, died on the ninth instant.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE CAPTIVE SERGEANT.

RAIDERS ABOUT THE CAMP.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAMANI, JAN. 12.

A letter from Sergeant Walker, dated midday, 9th, has arrived. He mentions he had a letter and parcel from the Political Officer of Kohat, and states that a Jirgah of a Malik and ten men was held on the 8th, at which he understood it was decided to take him with them towards Peshawar, starting on the tenth. No further news, however, has been received.

A party of raiders last night fired into a portion of the camp occupied by the road coolies, killing one Hazara. They succeeded in getting into the coolies' enclosure, and carried off six donkeys, one pony, and property of the contractors. Wire between here and Bara was cut last night.

LATER.

A messenger this moment arrived states that Mohamed Sher Malik, of the Sipahs, has forcibly taken Sergeant Walker from his original captors to Hazarat Noor, at Sandapal, and started with them at ten on Monday morning to Bara en route to Camp. He may, therefore, be expected any time at Bara Jamrud, or Mamani.

Captain Brownlegg, with a party of the Pioneers from the Gandao Post, went out yesterday to try and recover the property looted on the ninth. He found nothing, but captured two prisoners. Colonel Sipping, with K. O. S. B's, Gurkhas, and 2 guns, reconnoitred the caves in a nullah three miles noth-west of the camp to-day. One of the Pioneer piequet on the road between here and Gandao was fired at to-day.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE BONNERS.

MARCH TO KANGARGALL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

Charbanda, via Rustam, 9th.—All baggage of Colonel Adam's Column, except the Cavalry ponies whose loads were too broad to bring up the narrow track of the Pirsai Pass, were got down to Charbanda, this afternoon, after a very hard day's work. Major Wallace, with four companies of the 31st Punjab Infantry at Kelai, worked incessantly in passing over the baggage, and repairing the road, the difficulties of which on the Bonner side were increased by hard frost. The troops move on to Kingargali to-morrow morning. The Guides Infantry and 31st Punjabis have been employed frequenting the road between Kotal and Charbanda, and have had to rough the time with much hill climbing, helping on the transport, and the exhausted men and followers. The health of the troops is excellent, and there is no sniping at night.

FROM JAMRUD TO LUNDI KOTAL.

Jamrud, 11th.—General Symons and staff arrived here from Lundi Kotal to-day. The Derbyshires and First Mountain Battery also come in from Ali Musjid. The road through the Kayber is now in fair order, and carts and tongas can go the whole way to Lundi Kotal.

SUBMISSION OF THE AFRIDIS.

The latest news of the Afridis is that the Malikdin Khel Jirgah came in with their quota of the fine and rifles to Sipah, and the Afridis in the Bara Valley on the 7th, and that both these sections, along with the Kambar Kamrai and Kuki Khel, have agreed to make up their respective shares and try to induce the Aka Khel and Zakka Khel sections to do the same.

THE SITUATION ON THE FRONTIER.

THE AFRIDI MALIKS MEDITATING SUBMISSION.

LAHORE, JAN. 12.

The spring campaign in Tirah each day grows more remote. According to the latest news, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," all Afridi maliks, with the exception of two of the Zakka Khel, are assembled at Chuna, in the Bazaar Valley, ready with their submission. News that the Jirgahs have all come in may be expected any day. They are experiencing no doubt a great difficulty in inducing the individual tribesmen to part with their rifles: not only has a rifle higher moral worth to an Afridi than breeches to an Irish patriot, but it has also a distinct and large pecuniary value, which the tribal custom is not likely to make up to the man from whom the weapon is taken. The greatest losses in Tirah are popularly believed to have occurred not in action with our troops, but in the friendly fights ensuing on the division of the loot; and before the full tale of the rifles is handed over to the politicals many sudden deaths are bound to occur among the clans.

THE PIRSAI PASS.

OCCUPATION OF CHORBANDA.

A telegram, dated Chorbanda, Rustam Column, January 8th, states:—After crossing the Pirsai Kotal yesterday, Colonel Adams, V.C., and the Guides Cavalry pushed on to the village of Kuai, about four miles beyond the pass. The road was excessively bad. Colonel Macrae left four companies of the 31st Punjab Infantry to hold the pass, and with four companies of the 31st and six of the Guides occupied Chorbanda. All inhabitants had fled when the Cavalry reached Chorbanda. Colonel Adams found it was impossible to reach the Main Column before dark, and so the Cavalry bivouacked with the Infantry there. The night was very cold with hard frost. The road up the Pirsai Pass is very bad on both sides, and quite impassable for camels. It is hoped that the baggage of the column will reach Chorbanda to-night, when the Infantry can get on. Colonel Adams with all five squadrons started this morning for Bampouba to join the main Column. Four companies of the 31st Punjab Infantry still remain out on the pass to assist in getting the baggage over. One man is in the hospital, somewhat bruised by a mule falling on him when coming down the pass.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 12.

There were 16 cases and 10 deaths from plague in the City; one case and one death in the Cantonment; one case and one death in the Suburban limits; and 9 cases and 8 deaths in the Districts.

The totals up to date are:—City, 6,398 attacks; 4,882 deaths; and in the Cantonment 1,872 attacks; and 1,295 deaths.

INOCULATIONS AT POONA.

At the invitation of his Highness the Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, Dr. Meconaghy, Civil Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital, and Dr. Sabnis, this morning, went to the Aga Khan bungalow and inoculated his Highness with Professor Haffkine's preventive serum. Twenty other occupants of his Highness' bungalow followed his example and got themselves inoculated.

His Highness intends going to England on a short trip early next month.

DEATH OF SHETH SHAPURJI DADABHOY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BULSAR, JAN. 12.

Sheth Shapurji Dadabhoy, late president of the Bulsar Municipality, the leading respectable popular head of the Parsi punchayat and all charitable and Government Institutions, died last night. The local institutions were closed in his memory. His over death is deeply lamented.

THE MONEY MARKET AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A CRISIS.

The absorbing topic of discussion in the money market yesterday, was the statement made by the London *Times* to the effect that the Indian Government contemplates an arrangement with the Bank of England whereby the Bank will accept deposits of gold and hold the same for the Government's account as security for the issue of Notes to be made by the Indian Paper Currency Department to depositors or their representatives at the rate of 1s. 4d. for Telegraphic Transfer and 1s. 1-8th for Bills. Opinions seemed to vary a good deal as to the utility of the proposal, and while some business men thought that it would result in easement of the money market, others were of opinion that exchange alone would be helped, and that relief from the existing stringency must come in the ordinary way.

A merchant whose firm has extensive dealings with the Far East, and who is connected with Banking institutions in Bombay, said: The proposal of the Indian Government will relieve the money market from an extreme tightness, such as has not been known for very many years past. The Bank rate was 12 per cent. last spring owing to the famine, and is quoted at 12 per cent now. But as a matter of fact loans are not obtainable at that rate, or anything like it, and people have been borrowing on gold securities as high as 15 or 18 per cent., while others having good security have failed to borrow at any rate of interest. One cause of the stringency is that many of the Marwarees and merchants have left Bombay in consequence of the recrudescence of plague and have taken money with them that would otherwise now be in circulation. The money is kept up-country instead of finding its way to the Presidency towns. The treasury balance is about ten crores, so that Government are in a position to help the banks if they choose, and I see that the currency notes in circulation amount to 23¾ crores, against which there is a reserve of 15 crores. Another way in which the pressure could be somewhat relieved by Government—and one quite feasible in view of the ten crores balance—is to increase the sale of Telegraphic Transfers, of which only a very limited allotment is allowed. The project of depositing gold with the Bank of England, and receiving currency notes on payment for them in India is an exchange transaction and not an interest transaction. They will be charged at 1/4 1-8, the minimum point at which the gold standard contemplated by the Act of 1893 will be obtainable. The arrangement will sent Government very well, as it will prevent efflux of Gold from London. In this connection I may say that I think that Mr. Lindsay's scheme will not be very practicable unless the difference between 1s. 3¾d. and 1s. 4d. 1-16th on which it is based is narrowed; otherwise dealers will import Silver, as they were doing a month or two ago: in preference to Council Bills, and there will be no relief from the present uncertainty. Even if the scheme is brought into operation it will take a year or two for its success or its failure to be ascertained. The easiest and most practicable scheme is to impose a sliding scale of duty on Silver, so as to prevent its importation at a lower rate than that of the exchange value of the rupee. The present proposal, however, will be helpful to exchange. It is a speculation, but Government do not stand to lose by it, and so far from interfering with the Herschell scheme it will be auxiliary thereto. The sooner something is done to relieve the existing tightness in the money market the better, as it is having a very undesirable and disturbing effect. One measure of relief would be for Government to sell telegraphic transfers more freely, which they would be able to do, seeing that the treasury reserve is now in a far better position than was the case two or three months ago. If things remain as they are weak people will go to the wall. We cannot expect any help from native merchants, as many of them have left Bombay on account of the plague, and are not likely to return for two or three months. The crops are good this year, but holders do not send consignments forward very readily to Bombay owing to the continued existence of plague and the restrictions on travel and on business thereby occasioned.

An exchange banker, when asked for his opinion, said he did not believe that Government would entertain any proposal of the kind suggested in the rumour published by the London *Times*. He admitted that the present position was one of great seriousness, if not of menace, to commerce, but thought that improvement must come in other directions than that of State legislation.

Another exchange banker remarked that the rumour from London was so indefinite that it was not easy to pass any opinion upon it. Money was always dear at this time of year, and he believed that in the ordinary course of trade relief would come. All the Presidency Banks were short of money, but when large remittances came in from up-country the situation would improve.

A third bank manager expressed his hearty approval of the scheme, and said that although it was not clear that the present stringency would necessarily be relaxed by the measure, exchange would undoubtedly be saved from the fluctuations which have been so harmful in recent years.

A well known bank manager thought the scheme a simple and practical one, and said that it was a desirable corrolary of the legislation of June 1893. He feared it would not relieve the existing stringency—a stringency which was causing very great anxiety. The proposal was not to be considered as a counter scheme to that put forward by Mr. Lindsay. "The two schemes," he continued, "are not mutually destructive, and they could be worked side by side. Personally, however, I do not regard the Lindsay scheme as being based on right lines; there is too much in it of individual agency. Under it when there are indications that the currency is redundant Government will step in and take certain measures. We do not want constant tinkering of this sort. Government should start a scheme and let it go on its way, at least until it had been shown to be a failure. It would not be conducive to commercial stability and confidence if Government constantly interfered with the currency. I do not understand the Lindsay proposal to keep gold in England only. Why not keep it out here, where it is wanted and where it should be held if it is going to fulfill any good object at all? The suggestion made by a morning paper that the banks should deposit gold in London for a fixed period against a corresponding amount of currency notes on the undertaking that it would be realised on the same terms is most absurd. It would practically mean that Government would be giving a loan to the banks free of interest against gold. No doubt, the security is good enough, and it would be a splendid thing for the banks. But Government are never likely to be so generous to the banks as that.

A well known Native broker said that the scheme would loose any value it possessed if Telegraphic Transfers were sold at 1s. 4 1-4d. as against 1s. 4d. 1-8th charged for Bills. In these critical times it was not fair for Government to be so hard on business people as to make a fixed differentiation of that kind.

THE LINDSAY SCHEME.

The present condition of the Indian money market the uncertainty and tension which embarrass all commercial transactions, and the recent suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that some finality in currency matters is necessary are sufficient excuse for discussing the practical methods by which finality may be reached. In these columns were printed the other day the outlines of the plan with which the name of Mr. A. M. Lindsay has been associated, by which he proposes to give fixity to exchange and to regulate automatically the currency as a gold basis, though gold is not to pass into circulation as currency. The following summarised statements will, it is believed, show how these proposals depend directly on the economic laws which regulate a properly organised currency system. They place them in line with the simple principles of currency and make it clear to those who have studied the question, and, it is hoped, to the general public, how these measures or others similar to them will solve the problem. All such proposals are simply forms or adaptations of the simple and leading fact that if Government sells gold at a fixed rupee price then exchange can never fall below the point which corresponds with that price. That fact fixes the inferior gold point or the bullion point unfavourable to India, just as the superior point favourable to India was fixed by the scheme of 1893. The price of gold to be fixed on this principle may be taken as about Rs. 15½ per 113·001005 grains of pure gold (the weight in the pound sterling) and the rate or inferior gold point as about 1s. 3 23-32d. Under such a scheme what really happens, as regards the flow of gold from and to India, is exactly what would happen, without any control by Government, if the whole of the silver currency had been changed by a miracle into gold under the scheme of 1893.

Defect in currency scheme of 93. Absence of inferior gold point.

The currency scheme of June, 1893, provided that 7·53344 grains pure gold (value 1s. 4d.) should be bought at the mint for Re. 1. It did not provide that gold should be sold at any price. It thus fixed a rate above which exchange cannot rise, viz. 1s. 4 1-8d. (adding 1-8d. for cost of remitting), but it did not provide a point below which exchange cannot fall.

Exchange cannot rise above 1s. 4 1-8d. because if it did, gold would be exported from England to discharge debt by buying rupees, this being cheaper than buying bills at a higher rate. This then is the gold point favourable to India.

Similarly if gold could be bought at a fixed rupee price in India, exchange could never fall below the rate corresponding to the cost of discharging European debt by a gold remittance. This would be the gold point unfavourable to India.

2. In the absence of the inferior gold point exchange may or does fall inde-

Consequently exchange may fall indefinitely. The scheme must be completed,

finitely to any point consistent with the continuance of trade. That is, it is settled only by the "higgling of the market." It follows that, if the scheme of 1893 is not to be abandoned, it must be completed by Government purchasing gold and fixing the inferior gold point below which exchange is not to fall. On this being done we should have the following points:—

Gold point in favour of India 1s. 4¼d.
Ditto against do. 13 24-32 to 28-32.
Par 1s. 5d.

3. The important points to settle are the quantity of gold required, and in what form, and at what price it should be sold by Government. These three questions are of course intimately connected.

Chief points to settle.

4. The gold would be required, and should be sold, only to settle an adverse balance of trade. If sold in India it should therefore not be sold as currency, but in gold bars and only in large amounts of say, £10,000.

Gold would be required only at exceptional times when the balance of debt was against India.

The normal condition of trade is that the debt on one side balances that on the other; and when this is so exchange is at par. That is when the condition of things represented by fixed points of exchange (vide paragraph 2) is established would, exchange be normally at 1s. 4d. It would deviate to either of the two gold points only during temporary abnormal periods. The gold would therefore be required only when the balance of trade was disturbed, and not in large quantities; and the fact of its being exchangeable for currency when exchange had reached its lowest point would immediately tend to reverse the course of trade and send exchange up.

Consequently, as soon as gold began to be bought at the high rupee price corresponding to a low exchange, which would be fixed for it, exchange would tend to rise and it would be no longer profitable to buy it at that price. Of course if it were believed that the scheme would fail and that exchange might give below the inferior gold point, the speculator might step in and continue buying gold at the high fixed price with a view to a prospective fall in exchange; and this as well as the risk of its being bought for hoarding, has to be kept in view. At the same time, if confidence were fully established in the sixty of exchange, it is improbable that the risk would operate, because the silver money, of the rate of the day, would be the true equivalent of the gold.

5. The selling price of gold would be fixed as follows. It can be calculated from the selling price of gold in London that 7·53344 grains of pure gold bought in India, after allowing for cost of remitting to England, will extinguish debt to the amount of 1 3 28-32. Thus if gold were sold at Rs. 15 for 113·001605 grains (£1) this would be the rate below which exchange could not fall. But as Rs. 15 per £1 is the equivalent of an exchange of 1s. 4d. the above price is too low. If however, we fix Rs. 15 4-32 as the price for selling gold it will be found that the rate at which gold so bought will extinguish foreign debt is 1s. 3 24-32d. If then gold be procured and offered for sale by Government at Rs 15 4-32 for 113·001605 grains for remittance in the shape of gold bars, and in amount of not less than £10,000 at a time, exchange can never fall below 1 3 24-32d.

Selling price of gold bars fixed.

6. The procedure would be as follows:—Government would convert a portion of the treasury balances into silver bullion and sell it for gold which it would look up. If necessary it would suspend the secretary of State's drafts to accumulate thereby more treasury balances, and deal similarly with them. It would also buy more gold to bring up the value of the locked up treasure to at least the face value of the annihilated currency and possibly would buy additional gold. The effect of this operation would be to raise exchange and contract the currency. Having thus accumulated not less than five millions sterling, Government would notify that it would sell gold bars at the price of Rs. 15 4-32 per 11,113·005 grains (see paragraph 5). This is 7·47118 grains per rupee as compared with the buying price of gold under the scheme of 1893, viz., 7·53344 grains per Rs 1.

Procedure to be followed.

7. Then the mechanical working of the scheme and of the exchanges would be as follows. On exchange falling, owing to an unfavourable balance and low exports, to 1s. 3 4-32d., gold would be bought in exchange for currency, which would be locked up with the deposited treasure and so put out of circulation. This by the operation of low prices and contracted currency, would reverse the course of trade and send exchange up. If then the balance turned in favour of India and exchange rose to 1s. 4 1-8d., gold would leave England for the purchase of rupees at the mint price of Rs 1 for 7·53344 grains. The gold would go into deposit while the rupees, before locked up, would be liberated, affording the necessary expansion to the currency. Prices would rise and trade again become balanced.

Mechanical working of the scheme.

The aggregate amount of gold bullion and locked up currency would always remain constant in value, *plus* the gain by exchange in selling gold below the par value of Rs. 1·4.

8. The above is the simple and intelligible method of controlling exchange without having a gold currency, and is based on Ricardo's well known proposal of 1819 which has been before suggested in connection with the Indian currency problem. But there are simple applications or adaptations of the system which would probably be more suitable in that under them gold becomes available in England and not in India, and so would be necessarily used only for export and could not be drawn out for hoarding. They all, however, depend on the simple principles just explained.

Applied forms of main scheme.

9. One of them is the following. A store of gold, either bullion or sterling money would be kept in London instead of India, and the Government of India would sell orders for the issue of such gold. The rate payable as before in India would be Re. 1 for 1s. 3 24-32d., or for 7·47705 grains of gold delivered in London. These rates, it will be observed, cover the cost of remittance, which would be managed by Government. The agency in London employed to issue the gold bullion or sterling money might similarly be authorised to issue orders for the issue of rupees in India, receiving in exchange gold or sterling money when exchange rose to 1s. 4 1-8d. The aggregate of gold bullion and sterling and silver currency, held at the two offices in London and India, would, as in the other alternative scheme (paragraph 7), always remain constant plus the gain by exchange. Thus, supposing the London agency to commence with five millions sterling, and exchange to fall to 1s. 3·32d. gold orders might then be bought in India amounting to one million sterling by payment in India of 15 crore of rupees plus the difference in exchange, Rs. 2 38,095. One million sterling is in due course paid out in London, when the deposit becomes

On application of the scheme. To sell gold in London instead of India.

In India { 1½ crores of rupees, gain by exchange Rs. 2,38,095 } In London { 4 million sterling }

If exchange subsequently rose to 1s. 4 1-8d. and 1 1-2 crores of rupees payable in India were bought from the London Agency for 1 million sterling plus the gain by exchange for the premium above 1-4 each agency in India and London would stand as at the commencement, with the gain by exchange added in each course.

10. The mechanism for controlling exchange works exactly the same as under the previous plan when gold is sold directly in India, that is, exchange cannot fall below the rate provided by Government for discharging foreign debt on a gold basis. Also the currency contracts and expands to meet the exigencies of trade just as it does under the other scheme.

Mechanism the same as under the main scheme

11. Another application of the same principle in a different way would be simply to let rupees be accepted at the London Agency and at the rate of 1s. 3 23-32d. (the remitter himself paying the cost of remittance) or the corresponding sum in gold. The same agency would then sell rupees payable in India for 1s. 4 7 8d.; that is, would sell them, when demanded, at a rate one farthing higher than the buying rate. This is, it is believed, the scheme proposed by Mr A M Lindsay in his pamphlet "Ricardo's Exchange Remedy" published in 1892. It perhaps has the advantage in simplicity. There are no doubt other modified applications of the same principle, any of which would work, and all of which are free from the objection that the gold would be drawn out for hoarding or would be used for any other purpose than a remittance to cover an adverse balance of trade as indicated by low exchange. It would probably be necessary under any system to fix a high minimum limit in amount for the issue of gold bullion in sterling money as in the typical case (paragraph 5).

Another application. To buy rupees at a certain rate in London.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided yesterday at the meeting of the Standing Committee, when there were also present:—Mr. T. W Cuffe, Professor Muller, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. H. A. Gell, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Mr. K. M. Shroff Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, and Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee.

INCREASED FACILITIES FOR PLAGUE INOCULATION.

Dr. K trak, in accordance with a notice, moved "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take measures for giving increased facilities for anti-plague (M. Haffkine's) inoculation to the public, so as to ensure its more extended application in the city." In support of his motion, he said that at the last meeting, while considering the weekly mortuary returns he had made certain remarks in connection with the anti-plague inoculation. At that time, it was suggested by the Chairman that it would be more advisable to bring the subject in the form of a notice of motion and have it considered by itself. Since those remarks were made the subject was very favourably taken up both by the public and the Press, and there was a widespread feeling among the public that the preventive inoculation required to be more extensively pushed on. He (Dr. Katrak) also learned from the papers that the Commissioner had opened more stations since his remarks were made. Dr. Katrak said that in his opinion, all those measures, though good so far as they went, did not go a great way. In order to popularize these inoculations something more was necessary than opening a station here and a station there. He suggested three courses: 1. To appeal the medical profession of Bombay to come forward and assist in extending the operation of inoculation. He (Dr. Katrak) was sure that if the profession were properly approached, there would be forthcoming a number of qualified medical practitioners, who not only do justice to the work, but by the influence which they would exert on their patients would be the means of popularizing it among the masses. The profession in Bombay had done so in the past and he was sure, they would do so on the present occasion. 2. To circulate broadcast among the people handbills in all the vernacular languages, containing the information of the results of the good this anti-plague inoculations had done up to now. Such a thing was done some time ago by the Committee which was formed some eight months ago, and it was possible to do so now. 3. To appeal to the heads of large establishments like the mills, workshops, and other places where large number of people were employed to do their utmost in encouraging their employes to resort to the preventive measure. He said he did not like to take up the time of the Committee by giving his views on the efficacy of this treatment, because the public and the Municipality had already had an opportunity to judge for themselves, and they had formed their opinion long ago in favour of these inoculations. He believed that very little could be done by paid agency, as was done by the Municipality. Voluntary aid must be sought for, and if qualified men could be obtained every effort should be made to secure them. The result would be that not only would the public have trained men, but also influential men to do the work, and every dispensary in the city would be a station. All that was necessary was to give them some instruction as to the handling of the syringe and the dosage; and in a short time the city would have at its disposal a large number of trained men to do the work of inoculation.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, in seconding the motion, said that it was only last evening, while addressing, in another place some of the medical gentlemen of the city, he exhorted them to advise their patients that, if they wished to be saved from the plague, they should get themselves inoculated. Should the medical men come forward voluntarily to do the needful in the matter—if those who had confidence in the mode of treatment pursued by Dr. Haffkine were to advise their patients to get themselves and members of their families and their friends inoculated—a great good would be done to the inhabitants of the city. The information given to their patients by the medical profession would soon circulate among the masses who might further be approached by some of the members of the profession giving public lectures on the advantages of inoculation, which was productive of great good as protection against plague.

The Secretary here read a letter from the Commissioner in which he informed the Standing Committee that he had opened six new stations where inoculation would be resorted to by medical men engaged for the purpose.

Mr. Ibrahim said that the Commissioner could not very well call upon the doctors to come forward. It was for the doctors to volunteer their services.

Dr. Bahadurjee remarked that the question of prophylactic inoculation against plague seemed to be approached by the authorities in a halting and hesitating, and even ambiguous manner, and in fact they seemed to be dealing with that question with the same timidity and indecision they so characteristically showed in considering and adopting the measures that were urged on their attention early last year by their own advisers. The issues were plain and simple. If they did not believe in what had been claimed for inoculation, it was their clear duty to declare their disbelief. But if they believed that inoculation did no harm, and was capable of doing good—an immense amount of good—the course they had hitherto pursued was altogether inconsistent. It was admitted that in a few cases inoculation had produced not very desirable results. But on the other hand it was shown that inoculation not only reduced the percentage of attacks, but also considerably modified the severity of the attack. In the inoculated an attack of plague did not create the terror of certain death; the inoculated considered his attack a mild one—not so the uninoculated. If, then, such was the case, it would be possible by vigorous measures for inoculation to practically stamp out plague in a fortnight. With compulsory inoculation against plague it became the work of a mere Government notification to stop the course of the epidemic. Government would be doing justice to themselves and professor Haffkine by putting the inoculation preventive of plague to the best and fullest test possible. Compulsory segregation and quarantine were considered necessary measures to control the epidemic. But the benefit immediate and remote to be derived from these measures was but a trifle compared with the results expected of general inoculation. On a case occurring in a house, not only the house itself, but rows of houses along the street were treated by the plague authorities as infected houses. The inmates were ordered to vacate them at short notice, and do the best they could for themselves in what were called segregation camps. When such extreme measures were enforced in some places, it could not be difficult to carry out inoculation in a more determined and thorough manner. Enforced inoculation would be a more considerate and merciful measure than an order to vacate one's house in a few hours and shift for oneself in a so-called segregation or quarantine camp. As regards quarantine, it was really not easy to understand plague-stricken Bombay imposing quarantine on people coming into Bombay. The money spent on Bombay quarantine camps would be much usefully spent in many other directions.

Dr. Viegas though that Dr. Bahadurjee had gone too far when he said that inoculation should be made compulsory on the entire population of Bombay. It would not be advisable to make it compulsory at present, but so far as the opening of other stations was concerned, it was a measure which ought to be adopted, and medical men might be asked, whether or not they were willing to undertake the duty of inoculation. As far as he knew the request made to the medical profession would be promptly and readily responded to. The only thing that would be required was to furnish them with the serum. If the Commissioner were to ask the Health Officer to issue a circular letter to the profession, the members thereof would cheerfully respond to the call made upon them, and every dispensary in Bombay would be a station for inoculation.

Mr. Cuffe said that if he understood Dr. Bahadurjee correctly, his argument seemed to be that because a few thousand people who came from infected districts, were segregated or kept in quarantine, that it was feasible and desirable to inoculate the nine hundred thousand people of Bombay.

Dr. Bahadurji: You have not correctly followed my argument.

Mr. Cuffe: That is what Dr. Bahadurji said. Proceeding, Mr. Cuffe said that a discussion of that kind would do more harm than good. If, as Dr. Katrak said, private practitioners would come forward, well and good, but at the same time the services of those who would not give up their time without being paid for it should also be utilised.

Professor Muller thought that inoculation might be made compulsory in places like Bhuleshwar and Kamathipura and other districts where plague raged the most. People who were blessed with sufficient common sense and who could grasp the situation would avail themselves of the means to avoid the plague under all circumstances. But some other drastic measures might be adopted in the case of the unthinking masses of the city.

Mr. Kabraji said that the inhabitants of Damaun, when they were apprised of the advantages resulting from inoculation, turned out by hundreds to undergo the operation. There was no compulsion resulted to at that place, and yet the whole of the inhabitants of the town were inoculated.

Mr. Shroff said that he had every sympathy for Dr. Katrak's proposition. He was glad to find that the measures he advocated at the beginning of the last year were now proposed to be resorted to at the first time. He then cried loud and long, but he was all the time crying in the wilderness, that instead of wasting lakhs of rupees, the salvation of the people lay in inoculation. Dr. Cowasjee now asked that the medical men might be asked to volunteer their services, but he (Mr. Shroff) was firmly of opinion that if any body of Bombay was responsible for a certain number of deaths, he thought it was the medical profession of Bombay. (Hear, hear). When a number of people last year asked his advice if they should get themselves inoculated, he strongly recommended them to do so, but they afterwards informed him that having consulted medical men the latter did not recommend them to undergo the operation. The medical men were surely responsible for not having taken the pains to earn the advantages of inoculation. He was glad, therefore, to find that the medical mind was now awakened, though at a late hour, after allowing more than twenty-two thousand persons to die from plague. Though he was a layman, he strongly recommended the measure which was calculated to bring about the safety and salvation of the city from the effects of the plague. (Dr. Katrak: "Shabash, shabash!"). It would be recollected that last year when the plague furiously raged and a number of people died at Parel, where about ten thousand people lived there was not in the compound of the hospital for animals, where he lived with about a hundred men, servants and all, a single case of plague, because they had all got themselves inoculated. In the dairy close by, where thirty men lived, the Purdasi servants would not at first get themselves inoculated, but when two of them got the plague and died the rest came to him and said: "Sahib, let us all be inoculated with the serum." After they were all inoculated there was not a single case of plague or death resulting from it even at the dairy, though the disease raged furiously all around the Parel district, which afterwards presented the appearance of a "Deserted Village." He (Mr. Shroff) was the first to set the example last year to get himself inoculated. The Municipality had spent nearly twenty-one lakhs of rupees on the plague, of which only twenty-one thousand rupees had been devoted to inoculation purposes, and if a few thousand more had been spent for inoculation, the lives of a large number of the twenty-two thousand persons who had died would have been saved.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he wanted a definite resolution of the Committee to set upon.

Dr. Viegas protested against the remarks of Mr Shroff against the medical profession, who at the time honestly did not believe that inoculation would do any good.

Mr. Shroff: When I talked of the medical profession, I meant some and not all. There were no doubt may honourable exceptions.

Dr. Bahadurjee, in replying to Mr. Cuffe, said that in the mofussil the people were subjected to a great deal of hardship and discomfort and inconvenience in connection with segregation, and he accordingly thought that in Bombay such measures might be adopted as would do away with such hardship.

In reply, Dr Katrak, said that he did not like the idea of medical men themselves coming forward. On a former occasion, the profession had taken such a step in having drawn the attention of the Corporation to the increasing mortality of the city, but the reception accorded to them was so fresh in the minds of the public that the profession would naturally hesitate to offer again their services unasked for. They would not care to force themselves on the Corporation uninvited and at such a crisis when interference from outside would not, perhaps, be tolerated. But apart from this it was fair that they should be appealed to, rather than the Municipality should wait and expect them to come forward. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst had appealed to the Justices of the Peace, and the public knew what useful work was done by their agency. Let the Municipal Commissioner or the Plague Committee appeal to the profession, and there would be no hitch in the way. In this they had a precedent, with successful results which would be advisable for the Municipality to follow. He did not express his opinion one way or the other about compulsory inoculation. But he said that it was unfair that without giving a fair trial to voluntary inoculation, compulsory inoculation should be proposed. He said that whatever others might say he (Dr. Katrak) was of opinion that the work of the Plague Committee had shown that the people of Bombay were very amenable to reason. If they were given all necessary information, and if they were persuaded they, he felt sure, would take kindly to these inoculations. As for the attitude of the medical men in Bombay, Mr. Shroff had made some severe remarks. He said that great responsibility was thrown on medical men. In the beginning they would not have been far afield in the absence of good data to go upon, in advising their patients to go through the operations. The moments the result of the inoculations in the House of Correction was known, the profession had generally made up their mind. He (Dr Katrak) himself had got himself inoculated not only that but he had got his whole family inoculated from a babe, aged two years, to an adult, aged over sixty years. The only thing was that he did not come forward in the papers.

Mr. Kabraji said that he was aware that some of the medical men did not advise their patients to get themselves inoculated because of certain constitutional derangements from which they suffered.

After some further discussion,

It was proposed by Dr. N. N. Katrak, and seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee: That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take measures for giving increased facilities for anti-plague (M. Haffkine's) inoculation to the public, so as to ensure its more extended application in the city. That the Commissioner be asked to issue a circular letter to the medical practitioners throughout the city, requesting their hearty assistance in extending as far as possible M. Haffkine's process of inoculation against the plague, the practitioners being informed at the same time that every assistance in the matter will be afforded to them by the Health Department. That the Commissioner be also asked to publish in the vernaculars, and circulate through the city as widely as possible, the results of the experiments which have been made with M. Haffkine's system of

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba, and Fort, Northern.....	3	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	24	13	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada.....	36	16	47
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, and Mahaluxmi.....	8	4	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Xamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	15	4	27
F Parel.....	0	1	13
G Mahim.....	1	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	1	0	1
Hospitals	0	36	45
Total...	86	76	189
Total plague deaths to date	15,129	13,383	
Same date last year ...	102	54	240
Total mortality same date 1896...	...	..	57

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

THE SEGREGATION CAMP FOR MILL-HANDS AND MARATHAS.

The Hospital and the Segregation Camp for the Marathas which has been erected in a strip of land to the north of Victoria Gardens is now completed. The camp owes its existence to the exertions of Sir James Campbell, Sir George Cotton, Mr. Gell, the Acting Commissioner of Police, Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, of the Detective Police, and Rao Saheb Vaudekar. It presents a favourable contrast to the other camps already erected. It is in every way admirably suited to the purpose for which it is erected, and it is no exaggeration to say that there is no camp so excellent as this. There are two hospitals, one for women and the other for men. The former is 60 by 30, and contains eighteen beds. The latter is also of equal length, but contains sixteen beds. An observation camp contains twenty beds. Servants' quarters are also provided, together with a dispensary for English doctors and one native practitioner. The dispensary is divided into several compartments, there being consulting room, dospensing room, office, store room, etc., six sheds for the relations and friends of the patients, all divided into a number of airy and commodious rooms. The sheds are so constructed that they will protect the inmates from cold and fog. The cook room is 30 by 12. It is divided into two—one compartment being for general and the other for special use. If need be, one more hospital shed will be put up. There are also two Segregation Camps, one is 66 by 33 and the other 40 by 20. There are, in addition, four sheds, each containing six rooms measuring 12 by 15. The camp is a model one Its cost is paid by the people themselves, who will be more willing to go to a hospital towards the construction of which they themselves have contributed than to any other hospital. It has been built by the labourers themselves, under the supervision of Sirdar Rao Saheb Vandekar and other members of the committee formed for the purpose of collecting funds and supervising the construction. The work has been carried out very economically, but at the same time most efficiently.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS AS TO PASSES.

The following notification was issued by the Plague Committee, yesterday, regarding the passes for the exemption from quarantine :—"No passes will, from this date, be issued by the Plague Committee unless the applicants have spent the immediate 7 days preceding in the Committee's Detention Camp at Mody Khana, except those who reside in declared uninfected parts of the city, and who have been under the medical supervision of the Plague Officer for 7 days previously ; except those who are leaving Bombay on business and are returning within a week—those latter will apply at one of the Committee's camps, either Wari Bunder or Mody Khana, for medical examination and for a certificate. No district medical officer or sub-divisional medical officer will from henceforward grant medical certificates."

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in District No. 1, Colaba, a case of plague and three cases of suspicious fever were detected in chawls Nos. 12 and 41, Victoria Bunder, and removed to the Modikhana Hospital. A sick man, residing at Dhobie Talao, was seen crossing the railway lines, near the Cotton Green, on Tuesday, and on reaching the Cotton Exchange he dropped down dead on the footpath. His body was examined, and it was pronounced to be a case of plague. In District No. 2, Fort, a case of fever was detected in house No. 62, Mody Street, and sent to the Parsee Fever Hospital, to be kept under observation. Dead rats having been found in houses in Raghunath Dadaji Street and Dean Lane, they were disinfected. In C ward (south)—Market, Dhobie Talao, and Fanaswady—two plague cases and twelve deaths were recorded. Shaik Memon Street, in Cavel and Tarwady, each showed a single case of plague. In the same ward (north)—Kumbarwada, Khara Talao, and Bhuleshwar—nineteen cases and seven deaths were recorded. In D ward, Dr. Jathar removed one case of plague from the roadside, Girgaum Road, to the Grant Road Hospital. Dr. Seervai examined a dead body in house No. 365, Falkland Road, and pronounced it to be a case of plague. Two cases of plague were reported from the Byculla and Kamathipura districts. The Parel and Mahim districts showed two cases of plague, one of suspicious fever, and three deaths. The reports of the Mandvie ward were not available.

THE ASSAULT ON A SEARCH PARTY.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

Before Mr. W. R Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers brought up on remand and again charged Musrook Sungoo and Ali Jumma, both Sidees, the former with rescuing from police custody a prisoner, named Furban Valud, also a Sidee, and with assaulting and resisting public servants in the execution of their duty ; the second accused being charged with the abetment of the offences. The prisoner, Furban Valud, who had been re cused from police custody was arrested by Inspector Meyers in a house at Bhendy Bazaar Road, on Monday night. He was also placed before the magistrate and charged with the offence of assaulting and resisting public servants in the execution of their duty. The circumstances under which the alleged assault was committed by the accused on the search party and the policemen and the release of the third prisoner effected, have already been reported. Dr. Haydon, being examined by the magistrate, said that he was a doctor on plague duty. On the morning of the day in question he was at Cavil Gully making an examination of residents of the locality when he heard an altercation outside the house in which he was holding examination. He went out and saw one Sidee, Furban (No. 3), assaulting one of his plague sepoys and pushing him very roughly. Witness asked Dr. Kutar, who was one of the examiners, to inquire what the matter was. Before Dr. Kutar did anything, another Sidee came up and helped the accused Furban and pushed the sepoy violently. Witness ordered the sepoys to arrest the man. The accused Furban was the first man and he did not see the other man. On the sepoys attempting to seize Furban, the latter resisted very vigorously. There were about seven men in the party and they secured him. The other Sidees went off, and the man was brought into the street, where Dr. Haydon was standing. The prisoner was very roughly handled by the plague party to overpower him. The party then started with the accused Furban. Witness was walking ahead of the party, when he suddenly heard a great noise, and on looking round saw a very large crowd, apparently of Sidees, armed with Sticks, rushing towards the party. They rescued Furban. The accused who had been rescused from their custody now led the mob of Sidees and came towards the witness. The man had no stick in his hand, but he caught hold of the witness, who resisted. The accused then made a rush at the doctor, who, this time, dodged him and made off into a side street, got into a victoria and drove away. Witness supposed the mob missed him. On his way he met Dr. Wilkins and he drew back to the locality, when the Sidees had mostly disappeared. Witness saw the third accused in the chowkey on Monday night, and believed him to be the person whom they had seized. Witness could not swear to it. He did not know the other two accused persons. Witness had been six weeks in Bombay. He was not struck. The accused Furban was seven or eight paces ahead of the mob. When the crowd rescued Furban, they used their sticks, and fists, and drove away the men of the search party at once. The hands of the accused Furban were tied with a piece of cloth. After the evidence of other witnesses was recorded, the first accused, on being questioned by the Court, denied the charge, starting that he was a crier of the Jamat. On the morning of the day in question he was not amongst the crowd, but had gone to the Jamatkhana on his usual rounds. The other accused made a similar defence. The magistrate on the evidence altered the charge against the accused to one of assaulting public servants in the execution of their duty, and sentenced Nos. 1 and 2 to three months' rigorous imprisonment each, the third accused Furban, who took a leading part in the assault, being sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 587, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,032, making a total of 2,619 persons. Departures by sea 1,296, and by land through Mohim and Sion Causeways, 2,001, making a total of 3,297 persons.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were, yesterday, forty deaths recorded in the various hospitals, while 418 patients were remaining under treatment.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

There were, yesterday, 795 persons detained under observation in the Modikhana Segregation Camp ; 571 in the Wari Bunder Camp ; and 296 in the Narelwady Camp.

REGULATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CORDON AT POONA.

I. The whole of the Military Cordon arrangements for the City and Cantonment will be made by the Major-General Commanding.

II. For two or three days after the cordon has been established it is not proposed to detain any one in order to obviate any panic which might affect the food-supply, etc., but to gradually stiffen up the system by a grant of sanitary pass-ports.

III. Standing-passes will be granted by a plague authority and the identity of the person to whom the pass is granted should be vouched for by a Native gentleman of the peith to which he belongs.

IV. Persons arriving in Poona will after detention and disinfection be granted a certificate by the Medical Officer in charge of camp.

V. All persons arriving at Poona except those in possession of passes will be conducted to the Health or Segregation Camp.

VI. The Medical Officers in charge of these camps should have authority after the necessary disinfection has been carried out of granting surveillance tickets, in certain cases. (These tickets should be if possible countersigned by a native volunteer gentleman of the Peith by which the person resides.) Surveillance tickets should be sent to the Superintendent of the Peith in which the person is going to reside. Such persons will be kept under special observation for a week or ten days.

VII. All agriculturists and petty traders coming into the city so sell their goods will have daily passes granted to them at the examination posts which must be returned on leaving the town when passing the cordon.

VIII. Native gentlemen and their families residing outside the city will be granted separate special passes for themselves, families, and servants by the Central authority at Reay Market.

IX. Cart loads of families with baggage that prove them to be migrating into Poona will be at once stopped and sent to the Health or Segregation Camps.

QUARANTINE AT ANAND.

It is hereby notified that all passengers except (1) Europeans, (2) Government officers travelling on duty and their servants, travelling from Bombay are liable to be detained in the Anand Disinfection Camp for a period which may extend to seven days.

QUARANTINE AT MARWAR JUNCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Let me draw your attention to the innumerable miseries and inconvenience endured by those who are detained in quarantine camp at Marwar Junction. Persons proceeding to Jodhpore and further are subjected to ten days' quarantine at the above mentioned place, and indeed some relief is urgently needed in the system which obtains there. As soon as the train arrives there all passengers who are to go to Jodhpore side—Europeans being of course exempted—no matter whether travelling, first, second or third class, are all marshalled to squalid sheds erected in close vicinity of the railway station. This indiscriminate huddling together of all classes of passengers without taking into consideration what class they travelled is surely very vexatious and annoying. Some better kind of accommodation must be provided for at least the first and second class passengers as at Anand. These miserable sheds, to say the least, are so rudely constructed as to afford no comforts, and we are exposed to the rays of the sun, while the cold penetrating chill of a December night must tell upon our health. Sir, this is nothing short of callous indifference on the part of the responsible authorities to the comfort and convenience of these who have the misfortune to be detained there.—Yours, &c.,

A SUFFERER.

THE PLAGUE IN BYE-GONE YEARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following is a liberal translation of a pa-sage from the Mosair-i-Alamgiri, a complete history of the reign of Aurangzib written by Mahomed Saki Mosta-ed-Khan. It describes the terrible ravages of the plague in Aurangzib's Camp when it was stationed at Bijapur in the 32nd year of that monarch's reign A. H, 1100. A. D. 1689. The plague ran its course in two months and carried off a hundred thousand men.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. MIRZA.

"In the middle of the holy month of Moborrum a strange disorder—the bubonic plague—became the means of death of human beings. Contrary to custom the temper of the people of the world inclined towards clamour and tumult. The custom of joy was abolished. The world went into mourning. The calamity of death desired completely to uproot the seed of man from the field of the world ; and the whirlwind of destruction extirpated the tree of life of human beings. It cannot but be said that the great Day of Judgment had come in the guise of day. A Day of Resurrection passed from the terror of which the great and small gave up the ghost.

A boil used to appear in the armpits and the groin ; and a strange delirious fever having overtaken (the patient) no medicine of the doctors produced any effect. There were a few only the boat of whose lives survived for two days the stress (lit : blow) of the whirlpool of death. Most of the lives in two or three days were drowned in the ocean of destruction ; and who so had a name of existence and no harm had reached to his attendants. Before long the lamenting the conditions and dangers (surrounding him) used to consider himself non-existant. . . . . In short, nobody paid attention to the condition of another. The cry of my soul ! my soul ! was raised in every direction. People with half lives, having withdrawn from worldly concerns, were expecting death every moment. . . . Mahommedi Raj, the son of Raja Jeswant Singh, who had been brought up in the palace and who at the age of thirteen had attained high rank, and Fazal Khan, and many others of the nobility died ; and people of the middle class and single persons, both Muslim and Hindu, hastened to their original resting-place (died) in such numbers that it is impossible to count. Roughly the number could not have been less than a hundred thousand. Many, having contracted a brain disorder, lost their sight, speach, and hearing. . . . . In short the historians of ancient times have not recorded the details of such destruction at any time. The oldest of men had neither heard nor seen such disorder, which lasted for two months."

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the natural colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a mass of counters in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this ? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from poisonous bites, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

INOCULATION IN BELGAUM.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. B. BANNERMAN, M. D., B. Sc., Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, has sent in the following report to Dr. W. M. Haffkine, C.I.E., Bubonic Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay :—

Sir,—I have the honour to submit a report of my visit to Belgaum for the purpose of introducing your method of inoculation against plague in that station. I reached Belgaum at midday on the 23rd December last, and at once proceeded to visit the principal officials, along with Surgeon-Major Forman, A.M.S., the Senior Medical Officer of the military station. I would here tender my best thanks to that officer, and also to Surgeon-Major Zimmermann, A.M.S., medical member of the Plague Committee and to Dr. Boyce, vice-chairman of the Municipality, for their exertions in popularising the method, and in making known the benefits likely to follow the operation. The 25th Regiment Madras Infantry had suffered severely, and had in consequence been sent to camp with their families and followers after the loss of some 80 persons. I therefore thought it my first duty to protect this regiment, and we interviewed the General Commanding and obtained his consent to offer the men inoculation on the understanding that those who accepted should be allowed to return to the Lines, and that the bazaar should be no longer considered out of bounds for the inoculated. We then visited the Commissioner, Mr. Ebden, and the Collector, Mr. Drew, and communicated to them the contents of the report on the epidemic in Damaun and in this way obtained their consent to the substitution of inoculation instead of segregation in the case of persons living in plague-infested houses.

In the evening I inoculated 24 men of the Army Hospital Corps in the Station Hospital, and all the private servants of Surgeon-Major Forman. Next morning I proceeded along with Surgeon-Major Zimmermann to the Segregation Camp at Hinvalgi, three miles from Belgaum and inoculated 229 men of the wing of the 25th M. I. I took with me one of Surgeon-Major Forman's servants who had been operated on the previous evening to demonstrate the harmless nature of inoculation to the sepoys, and before commencing, this man went down the ranks explaining to the men the slight pain and fever which he felt. This greatly reassured the men, and when General Rolland stepped forward—followed by the officer commanding and the medical officer—to be inoculated the sepoys followed at once without any pressure being brought to bear. In the evening a beginning was made with the civil population at the Cantonment Dispensary, and the plague doctors and local practitioners were instructed in the method. Fifty-two persons submitted to the operation. Next morning we again visited the camp and inoculated 69 of the regiment who had been on duty on the previous occasion, as well as 99 of the civil population in the adjoining Segregation Camp, who were then allowed to return to their homes in accordance with the rest of the people. All the bachelors of the regiment were also sent back to the Lines as well as those of the married men who had consented to have their families inoculated. This acted as a great inducement to the others, and when we visited the camp again two days after, all the men women and children came forward with a completer to be inoculated, and were allowed to return to the lines at once. Before I left on the 30th December 1,259 of the military population had been inoculated without the slightest difficulty, and by this time I doubt not that practically all have been protected. On the morning of the 30th I had a meeting convened by Mr. Drew, the Collector, in the Municipal office, at which a large number of the principal officials and leading inhabitants were present. Here also the example set by the Collector and other officials in being publicly inoculated had the effect of removing any distrust in the minds of the populace. But for failure of the supply of prophylactic, a great many more than the 159 who were operated on, could have been done at that time, and many had to be sent away disappointed. From that time forward, the only difficulty experienced was in finding time to perform inoculation on all the applicants, and when I left after six days' stay in Belgaum, 6,568 persons had been operated on. Before leaving I left a memo of instructions with the medical member of the plague committee as to the carrying on of the inoculations, and the important duty of collecting exact information as to the occurrences of plague after the commencement of anti-plague inoculations. The following is the gist of the memo, but a true copy will be forwarded on its receipt from Belgaum. It was suggested :—(1) That stations be established in the cantonment city and Shahpur, where inoculations could be carried on regularly as stated hours, fixed to suit local needs. (2) that the names of all persons inoculated be entered on separate "nominal sheets of the pattern used by Haffkine, and that the greatest care be taken to enter such information about each individual as would lead to easy identification subsequently. (3) That a medical officer (or officers) be told off to visit all plague infested houses as soon after the discovery as possible, and to carry out inoculation on all the inhabitants who may be found prefer this to segregation. (4) That a clerk (or clerks) be appointed to keep up the nominal sheets arranging them in alphabetical order for ready reference, so that it may easily be discovered whether any person attacked subsequently has really been inoculated or not. To facilitate this the clerk should be instructed to maintain a serial number corresponding to the inoculation certificate given at the time of operation. (5) That the "investigation sheets" be used to ascertain the occurrences in all houses where inoculated persons live, and that the result be communicated to Dr. Haffkine at the close of the epidemic. (6) That all medical officers on plague duty be placed under the orders of the medical member of the Plague Committee who will direct their efforts and to whom reports will be submitted daily. (7) That the inhabitants be encouraged to report all cases of plague, on the understanding that inoculation, and not segregation, was the object. (8) That no relaxation of system to search be allowed, but rather the reverse, with the object of getting all persons living in proximity to plague cases, protected, as soon as possible. (9) That all burial and burning grounds be watched and no corpses be allowed to be disposed off without a certificate as to cause of death. I trust the above rules meet with your approval, as I think if properly carried out, they are likely to cut short the epidemic and also to furnish valuable statistics for future use. I was much struck by the fact that all the information possessed by the doctors and officials concerning your method was derived from the newspapers, and I would therefore suggest that steps be taken to move Government to reprint your report and to supply copies to all their officials. Whenever your report was read by any one, all, opposition to the measures vanished, and I would propose that before introducing the method into any new place copies of the Damaun report be sent beforehand for information. In conclusion, I beg to thank the General Officer commanding and the Civil officials for the kindness in facilitating my work.

SURAT NEWS.

OUR Surat correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—In view of further evacuation of plague infected centres in the town, the District Magistrate has asked the Municipal Secretary to prepare with great despatch building materials for the erection of 300 sheds at the Majura health camp. This will greatly mitigate the inconveniences of people who are marched off to the camps within twenty-four hours' notice, and on their arrival find themselves without accommodation. Henceforth people of these localities will be removed to the camps after three days' notice. Some portions of the Haripura, Mahidarpura, and Rampura wards were vacated in course of this week owing to the prevalence of the plague in these quarters. Their houses which were once disinfected and limewashed before will be disinfected again. The districts also report a bad state of health. Ten days' quarantine is imposed at all the villages in the district. The village of Rosad, in the Olpad taluka, has also been made to vacate during this week. The following figures show the state of health in the districts for the week commencing with the 1st January :—

	Plague attacks	Plague deaths	Imported cases	Local cases
Randir.....	6	7	6	0
Chorasi	21	17	25	21
Jalalpore.....	3	4	1	1
Olpad.....	27	22	8	0
Sachin State	13	4	0	0

The state of the town during the week shows no improvement. The rise in the plague attacks and deaths as well as in the total mortality returns is apparent, and may be due to the rasher excessive cold weather of the past fortnight. The returns at the several hospitals are anything but satisfactory the total number of plague patients under treatment being 213. The following are the returns this week :—

	No. of plague attacks.	No. of plague deaths.	Total from all causes.	Total last year.
1st January 1898...	12	12	20	8
2nd " " ...	14	10	29	11
3rd " " ...	10	9	28	11
4th " " ...	14	8	22	13
5th " " ...	11	7	19	14
6th " " ...	11	12	30	9
7th " " ...	14	10	26	7
Total....	86	68	174	73

The Parekh Dharmsalla near the Railway station, which was hitherto used as a plague hospital, is discontinued from sunday last, the two patients there being removed to the General Plague Hospital. The dharamsalla is thoroughly disinfected and limewashed, and will now be used for the accommodation of persons detained in quarantine. All arrivals at Surat either by rail or water will, under the notification issued on the 5th inst, by the District Magistrate have to under go ten days' quarantine from monday, the 10th January, inclusive. It is further notified that they and their belongings will be thoroughly disinfected both on entering and leaving the quarantine camp. Europeans and public officers are exempted from this rule ; and so are persons paying down Rs. 100 as deposit provided they present themselves for medical inspection for 10 days at the Civil Hospital daily between 10 a.m. and noon. A protective measure like this is absolutily necessary in view of the arrivals in large numbers of people from Bombay and other places. Hospital Assistant Phirozsha Edalji is left in charge of the quarantine camp. Assistant Surgeon Manilal G. Desai and Mr. Pranjivandas, the Municipal Secretary are appointed to supervise all the arrangements at the quarantine camp.

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Monday next will be the scene of bustling and all sorts of confusion and clamour, the hired carriages of the respective candidates will be seen fast running in all directions to fetch the voters to the election place, and there pulling and howling will take place in most shameful ways. There are 43 candidates to voice forth the suffrages of the ratepayers in the Corporation for 36 seats, and it is no use telling what sort of competition will take place. Canvassing of votes, by fair or foul means, has been vigorously going on for many months past, and touting for votes has been most rampant. A candidate asks for votes as he has been asked to appear for election, in another appeal as he is no more than a rich man's son, a third implores as he has undivided time to give attention to municipal matters, and so on. Is it not a regret, that there should not be a strongly representative and fairly constituted Ratepayers' Association to defend the rights of the public ; to recommend really able and deserving members for the Corporation, and to guide the Corporation as well as the Government on matters affecting the ratepayers in an important city like ours ? The grave indifference shown by our so-called civic fathers and leaders towards the establishment of such an important and greatly needed Association is most distressing, and distinctly shows what sort of good feeling they entertain towards the welfare of the public. How are such persons to be denominated civic fathers ? It is useless to say what importance and advantage such an Association would have in such a critical time like this. I need here scarcely bring to the notice such of our so-called civic fathers and other leaders that their indifference, if longer continued, may and will result in the Government taking the matter in its hand and make separate enactment to check the evil by taking away some of the public rights, so graciously granted, as the Bengal Government contemplate for the Calcutta Corporation.

In concluding this letter, I would like to draw the attention of the ratepayers, to an important subject, that is, that in all civilized countries of Europe and America it is an established custom that all the candidates desirous of entering any public body solemnly pledge to their electors what sort of policy they will adopt, or if seeking re-election they are obliged to place before their electors, by a speech or writing, what they have done during their past candidature as their representative. Alas, unfortunately, there is no such custom here. All the candidates desirous of being re-elected to the Corporation should be obliged to put before their electors certain important facts, by speech or writing, as to how many meetings they attended during the last three years ; how many motion on different subjects, affecting the welfare of the public and the sanitary and other improvements of the city were brought before the Corporation by them, and such other matters. Because it is a known fact that there are members who even do not attend the meetings of the Corporation regularly, and venture not to bring any motion before the Corporation during their whole time.—Yours, &c.,

KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI.

Mandvie, Jan. 12.

THE LAWS DELAYS IN FORTUGUESE INDIA.

OUR Damaun correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—The Portuguese Law is said to be the cream of the laws of civilized nations. Its delays in loans on the side of mercy is evidenced by the facts that no capital punishment is provided by the Criminal Code, nor is the imprisonment of convicted offenders, accompanied by hard or any labour, all offences except murder are bailable offences, and there is no arrest and imprisonment for debt. The delay in the end determination of suits is, however, ruinous to parties and deplorable. I have heard of a criminal charge of theft which had been pending for 18 years, and was finally disposed of after the deaths of the complainant and the accused. This delay is attributable principally to the following causes : (1) That according to the Portuguese Code hearsay evidence being admissible the records of a case become unnecessarily lengthy and voluminous ; (2) there is *aggravo* (a sort of appeal) carried through three higher courts of Goa and Portugal against every interlocutory order, and all further proceedings remained at a standstill until the disposal of every such *aggravo* ; (3) the frequent changes of judges of district courts and the neglect of judicial officers to perform functions prescribed by law, such as circuits and searches which remain dead letters. Dr. Alberto Ozario de Castro, LL. B., of Coimbra, since his appointment as the judge of the District Court of Damaun, has shown remarkable ability, energy, and judicial insight into affairs, and impartial performance of his duties, and having discovered omissions of certain judicial Acts has recently issued a notice, and as several persons from Damaun, who are residing in Bombay, are interested in it, a translation of it is given below :—

Doutor Alberto Ozario de Castro, Judge *de dirieto* of the District of Damaun, on behalf of his Most Faithful Majesty, whom may God preserve, as the *portiaries* (edicts of King) of 16th August, 1839, and 20th October, 1842, and the *portaries* of 21st July, 1853, rigorously enjoin judges *de dirieto* over and above the judicial functions of administration which belong to the same judges, vigilance over the judicial employers, and the performance of duty of examining of all judicial records of the district directed in the Article 85th clause, No. 10, and Article 548th of Novissima Reforma Juidicial, and as it is determined that such examination be made regularly and six monthly in every civil year, notice is known that the first examination of the civil year 1898 will commence on the 10th January, when all processes in the records, whether disposed of or pending, will be examined, as also the books of the clerks of the courts enumerated in Article 13th of Instructions of the 26th April, 1838, and wherein mistakes may have been committed in respect of their duties for which they may be punished, and also the books of the Tabilliaos (Notaries Public) enumerated in Article 36, Clause 2, Tabella de Emolumentas e Salarios Judicies of 30th June, 1894;—Declares, for all its effects, that notice will be taken in the ordinary *audiencias* (sitting-) of complaints of whatever mistakes or irregularities committed by all the judicial functionaries whether of the Judge *de dirieto* or of Municipal judges of Diu and Nagar Haveli, and *Juizes Popularis* (formerly called Justices of the peace).—It is ordered that thirty copies of this public notice be made in Portuguise and Gujerati for being fixed in conspicuous places of the circle of the district and sub-district, and it is hereby ordered that this notice should be published twice in the *Boletim Official* of the Governor-General of Portuguese India calling through this medium upon all persons who have to make any complaints whatever against any of the employers of the Court of the district of Damaun who do not mind or perform their duty as they out to and do not fulfil that which is obligatory upon them and which they are commanded by the judicial regime to do. Given at Damaun on the 30th Dece., 1897.—ALBERTO OZARIO DE CASTRO. "

THE inquiry as to the fire in Cripplegate was resumed on Dec. 17 at the Guildhall. Mr. Brown, of the firm of Waller and Brown, in further re-examination by the City Solicitor, adhered to the statement that his firm was not insolvent on the day of the fire. They might have been in arrear with their rent ; they paid it irregularly. He denied that they were selling stock under cost price up to the day of the fire, or that he had offered to sell the entire stock to a Manchester firm at forty per cent., under cost price. His stock book was only a rough one, and was not in the safe when it was opened after the fire. His firm made a claim against the insurance people two or three days ago for a total of 7,886l, 9s, 9d. The claim was made up from memory, after consulting with some of his employes. The witness said he could produce his banker's pass-book if required, but did not wish to disclose trade secrets. He would rather not tell the amount of payments his firm had to meet on the Monday after the fire. Mr. W. Harrison, landlord of the premises tenanted by Waller and Brown in Hamsell Street, stated that their rent was generally about six months in arrear, and at the time of the fire, there was more than two quarters owing. After discussion Mr. Brown consented to an examination of the affairs of his firm being made by an accountant to determine the question of their solvency at the time of the fire. After some further evidence had been given the inquiry was adjourned till Jan. 4.

VALENTINE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemister for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot : 55, Farrington Road, London.

THE NAGPUR DURBAR.

SIR CHARLES J. LYALL, Chief Commissioner of these Provinces, says our Nagpur correspondent, held a divisional Durbar here on Tuesday last, when all the leading native gentry, Rajas, zamindars, and others representing the five districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara, and Balaghat, numbering about three hundred darbaris, were invited. The spacious hall of the Assembly Rooms, which was selected for the function, was tastefully decorated with flags, ancient arms and armour, and ornamental plants, and the effect was yet more enhanced by the rich and picturesque dress worn by the durbaris. At the upper end of the apartment was erected a well appointed dais, from the steps of which to the entrance to the hall was spread the time-honoured "red cloth," which has from long use come to be looked upon as indispensable to, and inseparable from, Indian state functions, while chairs, four deep, were ranged on each side of the hall for the accommodation of the guests. The Durbar was timed to open at 3 p.m., but long ere that hour arrived every available chair was occupied in the room, and many had to content themselves with seats in adjoining rooms and in the verandah. The durbaries, as they arrived, were conducted to their seats strictly in order of precedence, and this task, but for the excellent arrangements of Rao Bahadur Bargo Rao, must have proved not a little embarrassing to those who were acting as ushers. But all went well, and there were no grounds for complaint.

The Chief Commissioner arrived on the stroke of 3 p.m. in full political dress, and was received by a guard-of-honour composed of one hundred rank-and-file of the South Lancashire Regiment, with their band and colours, which had been rallied in from Kamptee for the occasion, and were drawn up opposite the approach to the Durbar Hall. On the Chief Commissioner's carriage driving up to the entrance, the guard presented arms to the strains of the Band, and simultaneously a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the Hill Fort. Sir Charles was met at the entrance to the Durbar room by General Black, Commanding the Nagpur District, and Mr. W. A. Nedham, Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, the Secretaries in the General and Revenue Departments, the several Deputy Commissioners of the Nagpur Division, the Comptroller, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nagpur. A procession was then formed in the following order, namely :—The Assistant District Superintendent of Police, the Chief Commissioner, next the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, and the General Officer Commanding the Nagpur District, then the several secretaries ; the rear being brought up by the Deputy Commissioners, the Administrative Medical Officer, and the Comptroller. In this order the party moved to the dais, and Sir Charles occupied the central seat, supported by Mr. Nedham on his right, and General Black on his left, the several Secretaries and Deputy Commissioners being provided with seats on a lower dais, while at the back accommodation was provided for official and non-official guests, among whom there were Lady and the Misses Lyall and some other European and Parsee ladies. As the echoes of the last gun of the salute died away, Mr. Ker-Sandeman, the Chief Secretary to the Local Administration, who was also dressed in political uniform, rose, and after asking the Chief Commissioner's permission, declared the Durbar open. Mr. Nedham then presented to Sir Charles the Raja Bahadur of Deor, the latter being brought up to the dais by the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, and the several "A" class durbaris were then presented by the Deputy Commissioners of the districts to which they respectively belonged, each of the former being in turn taken up to the dais by the Assistant Commissioner ; and the presentation of "A" class durbaris of Nagpur was followed the presentation of a sanad to Rai Bahadur W. C. Chuckerbutty, and certificates to a large number of durbaris, who had identified themselves with measures during the recent famine and otherwise aided in relieving pressure on the famine-stricken of their respective districts. On the conclusion of the presentation of certificates, Sir Charles delivered an eloquent address in Urdu.

At the conclusion of the above garlands were brought in, and Sir Charles placed one round the neck of the Raja Bahadur of Deor and presented him with pan and otar, while the several Deputy Commissioners did the same for the durbaris of their respective districts, after which the Chief Secretary declared the Durbar closed, and the Chief Commissioner left the hall, preceded by the Assistant District Superintendent of Police and followed by the other officers in the same order as they entered. Sir Charles, on leaving the Durbar, inspected the guard, who presented arms as he left the grounds. The arrangements throughout were excellent, that in respect to the internal being under the care of Rao Bahadur Bhargo Rao, who was indefatigable in his exertions to carry things to a successful finish, while the external arrangements were in the hands of the police and Head-quarters Inspector G. Thornber with subordinates deserves credit for the very efficient manner in which order was kept without any unseemly collision with the crowds, who had to be kept out of the grounds and its approaches, and who at times required not a little persuation to observe order. Sergeant Timber, too, most creditably marshalled the conveyances of the guests and visitors and kept them from straggling about the grounds. In fact, the whole was a complete success.

Extraordinary leave without allowances, from the 6th January, has been granted to Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, C. I. E., Government Advocate, Central Provinces, during his absence on deputation with the Famine Commission, or until further orders, the nomination of our leading barrister has been received with much satisfaction both by the bar and the general public.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The Kaira and the Panch Mahal Sessions are held here, instead of at Anand, by Mr. E. H. Leggat, Joint Sessions Judge, who tried the first of the batch of criminal cases, in which Guba Naga and another were charged with dacoity and mischief. The court found the prisoners not guilty, and they were discharged accordingly. Mr. Pranshanker Narotam appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. H. B. Gandevia for the defence. Another was the case of kidnapping with intent to commit theft, which was tried by Mr. T. D. Fry, the Sessions Judge, in which Moti Bharthi, a Bava, stood charged with the offence. The case was a little interesting owing to the evidence of the minors, Mohan and Govan, of the age of six each, who were found to be very smart witnesses. It appeared that the boy Mohan had silver armlets worn upon his person, which attracted the attention of the accused, who kidnapped the boys from the village of Narole into the city of Ahmedabad. The boys were subsequently found by the city police, who identified the accused. The accused being an old offender, the court sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for five years. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Mansukhram U. Shah, and the defence by Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram Rupram, LL. B.—Two lady students of the Mahalaxmi Training College have successfully passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University this year. The one is a Parsi and the other a Nagar lady. The latter is entirely missed by the public press, her name being very doubtful—whether a male or a female. It is Sarda Gopilal Dhruve, who has passed with credit in Sanskrit and has since joined the Gujerat College. Her elder sister, Bai Vidya, is now reading with the B. A. candidates in the same college.—Keshavlal Khusal and others, the headmen of the Modh caste, were charged with defaming Bai Girja, a widow of the same caste, in that she was excommunicated from her caste by the accused owing to her alleged misconduct. The accused made a statement before Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinshaw, the City Magistrate, that they, on the strength of the anonymous letters and several rumours that reached their ears, excommunicated her from the caste. The charge being proved, the accused were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 51 each. Mr. S. T. Majumdar, barrister-at-law, with Mr. H. B. Gandevia, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. L. M. Wadia, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Mulchand A. Shah, for the accused.—Yesterday afternoon the foundation-stone of the Aparao Bholanath Library was laid by Mr. M. C. Gibb, the Collector, amidst the cheers of a large concourse of people who were invited on the occasion. Mr. Gibb dwelt at great length on the advantages of education, and eulogised the intelligence and the charitable spirit in the Bholanath family, which is so well-known in Ahmedabad.—One

WRITERS AND READERS.

WHAT two novels have been selling best? To this inquiry, addressed to several London booksellers, the reply was pretty unanimous. It gave "The Christian," by Mr. Hall Caine, and "In Kedar's Tents," by Mr. Seton Merriman. The last book has been the Christmas favorite, and it has gone quite out of print. Hundreds, nay thousands, of orders for it had to go unfulfilled. Other favorites have been "St. Ives" and Mark Twain's "More Tramps Abroad," which is fiction of a sort. Of the fresh novelists Mr. Jacobs has perhaps been in most vogue, and he promises to stay.

In serious literature the book of the autumn has naturally been Tennyson's biography. It has already sold over ten thousand copies, and, of course, it is a work which will have a permanent circulation. Lord Robert's reminiscences have continued their triumphal march right up to the end of the year. Nansen's book has also been in demand, and Captain Mahan's recent volume has met with the welcome which all his writings get here. "Anything with real merit has gone during the past month," a bookseller said, summing up the situation.

Accounts from America rather indicate that the book trade there has not been very good this autumn. Novels by writers of standing have done well enough, as indeed they always do in America. The dulness has been in respect to serious works, in particular those going beyond a dollar and a-half. People who are in touch with America think that the tendency to read fiction only is becoming even more marked there than here. One result of an American book market is that fewer rare books are bought from Europe by collectors. That has almost become a trade in itself.

Captain Younghusband has paid two visits to South Africa within the past few years. He has gathered into a book the letters which he wrote home describing what he saw on both occasions. This book Messrs. Macmillan will publish in January, under the title "South Africa of To-day." Captain Younghusband discusses affairs as they were both before and after the raid. A feature of the book is its pictures, which include a good photograph of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Captain Younghusband talked with most of the interesting people in South Africa.

Sir Walter Hillier, late British Consul-General in Korea, has written a preface for Mrs. Bishop's forthcoming book about that country. Nobody can speak of Korea with more authority than Sir Walter, and no doubt he will have something to say of the whole situation in the Far East. Mr. Murray hopes to have the volume ready before January is far advanced. Mrs. Bishop took many photographs, and a selection of these is being given. There will also be maps of Korea prepared from the best sources.

The state of affairs in China will also direct interest to a book which Messrs. Constable are to publish early in the new year. This is Mr. George Thomson's volume "Through China with a Camera," the account of a notable journey. Mr. Thomson went right into China, and by pen and picture he was able to make rather an intimate picture of the Chinese. For example, he writes of their love of gambling, and he discusses them as farmers. He has something to say of typhoons and tea-culture, and his introductory chapter is a general essay on China of to-day.

The American globe-trotter, Mr. M. M. Shoemaker, has something to say of Anglo-American relationships, in his book, "Islands of the Southern Seas," which is just appearing here. Speaking of the Englishmen he met, he declares that they all expressed the utmost good feeling towards America. It would have been surprising had they done anything else; but Mr. Shoemaker is evidently addressing some of his own people who do not travel. He remarks of Samoa, that at present Germany has the largest trade interests there, with England a good second, and America not a very good third. The book is illustrated.

Sir W. M. Conway has written the article on Mountaineering for the eleventh part of Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen's "Encyclopædia of Sport," and with an appendix on Cave Climbing by Mr. C. E. Green; the subject takes up something more than half the part, and illustrations by Mr. A. D. McCormick add greatly to its interest. Mr. F. C. Selous has contributed an account of the South African lion, and Captain Swayne describes its cousin of Somaliland. Mr. Perkins, the retiring secretary of the M. C.C., tells the chequered and eventful history of Lord's Cricket Ground. Amongst the game animals described are Markhor and Muntjac, by General Donald Macintyre; the Musk Ox, by Mr. Warburton Pike; the Nilgai, by Mr. J. D. Inverarity; and the Moose, by Mr. Trevor Battye. English shooting is represented by Lord Granby's article on Moors, and American angling by Mr. Tarleton Bean's Muskalonge. The two plates are of "Lion," by Mr. E. Caldwell; and "Moors," by Mr. A. Thorburn. The part will be published at the end of the month.

George Eliot's "Scenes of Clerical Life" will soon be out of copyright and at the disposal of anybody who likes to publish them. There will be little room left for enterprise, however, having regard to Messrs. Blackwood's issues. Recently they brought out a sixpenny edition of the "Scenes," and now they announce them in three small, dainty volumes. "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story" will form one of these booklets, "Amos Barton" another, and "Janet's Repentance" the third. Cloth and leather bindings are used, the price per volume in one form being a shilling, and in the other eighteenpence. Statistics have a fascination for many people, who will be interested in learning that there are 773,745 words in the Authorised Version of the Bible, and 3,566,482 letters, including Æs. These figures (says the "Periodical," the monthly journal of announcements issued by the Clarendon Press) relate to a text-Bible, and are independent of verse-figures and figures (if used) in chapter headings. To estimate the total number of separate bits or pieces of metal which together makeup the types of an Oxford Reference Bible, there may then be added fully 1,100,000 letters, figures, points, spaces, &c., in the text, and 900,000 in the marginal notes, making a total of 5,566,482 pieces in all.

A work which refers to a famous school of educational philosophers will be published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein early in the year. It has the title "Port-Royal Education," and it consists of extracts, in English, from the writings of some eminent Frenchmen who were identified with the movement. They include Pascal, Guyot, Nicole, Lancelot, Arnauld, and Saint-Cyran. Over thirty years ago the Rev. Charles Beard published an account of the Port-Royal School. More recently Professor Spencer Baynes translated "Port-Royal Logic" for the benefit of English students. As will be seen, the coming volume touches new ground in a historic subject.

"Concord," the monthly journal of the International Arbitration and Peace Association will be doubled in size and otherwise improved with the new year, the price being at the same time reduced to one penny. For the January number Lord Farrer has written an article entitled "Lest we Forget," Edna Lyall one on "Spurious Patriotism," Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., on "What is it (the Navy) For?" and there are also contributions from Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. G. F. Watts, R. A., Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., Mr. Felix Moscheles, and Mr. Grant Allen. Mr. Walter Crane has designed a new title-page.

M. le. M. A. de Bovet has written a volume about Scotland which may be expected to attract attention. "L'Ecosse: Souvenirs et impressions de Voyage" is not a guide's book of the ordinary description, but an account of the country, written by an author of talent, that will be at once of practical use to tourists and a work of interest to the general reader. It may be mentioned that Mlle. de Bovet is one of the principal members of the staff of the newly-founded daily woman's paper, "La Fronde." Her present volume is to contain a number of illustrations drawn from nature by G. Vuillier.—Monseigneur Le Nordez has prepared for publication a volume that is to contain over 300 reproductions of pictorial documents dealing with the career of Joan of Arc. M. Le Nordez has been collecting material of this kind for many years past, while he is also known as a specialist upon the life of Joan of Arc. His volume will be neither an historical nor a polemical work, but merely a record of the compositions, especially of a popular nature, which Joan of Arc has inspired French artists of all ages.—Forthcoming volumes is the "Bibliotheque de Philosophie Contemporaine": "Les Elements de Caractere et leurs Lois de Combinaison," by Paulin Malapert, professor at the College Rollin; "Essai sur l'Obligation Morale," by Georges Fulliquet; "La Philosophie de Charles Secretan," by F. Pillon; "L'Individualite et l'Erreur Individualiste," by Felix le Dantec; "L'Education de la Volonte," by Jules Payot.

Mr. Seton Merriman's new story, "Roden's Corner," will appear in the autumn, having first run serially in "Harper's." It deals with the altruistic tendencies in modern social life.—Mr. H. G. Wells has added five or six thousand words to his story, "The War of the Worlds," since it appeared in "Pearson's Magazine." The volume will be one of Mr. Heinemann's first publication in January.—Mr. Claude Shepperson has made twenty-four illustrations for Mr. Stanley Weyman's novel "Shrewsbury," which Messrs. Longmanns will publish in February. The novel, as might be supposed, will appear simultaneously in America.—"The German Emperor has ordered many in America.—"The German Emperor has ordered from a London bookseller a copy of "The King's Story Book," which Messrs. Constable recently published.—"Wuthering Heights" and a new selection of the tales of Edgar Allan Poe are about to appear in Downey's Sixpenny Series.—White-Melville's "Digby Grand" has just appeared in the series.—Edna Lyall's new novel, "Hope the Hermit: a Romance of Borrowdale," will be published exclusively in the "Christian World," commencing in the issue of Jan. 6. It is a love story, and treats of the days of the English Revolution, the accession of William and Mary and the Jacobite plots, with which the Queen had to contend while King William was away at the war.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SANITATION AT BANDORA.

WITH regard to the employment of Mr. John Wallace by the Bandora Municipality to report on its water supply and drainage, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* comments: The plague has led the Bandora Municipality to make an exhaustive inquiry into the existing sanitary conditions of that suburb. Mr. John Wallace, engineer was engaged to report on the practical suggestions he would make for its better sanitation. The matter could not have been trusted to better hands. Mr. Wallace is an experienced engineer and well qualified for the task. Our readers may remember that excellent work on sanitation which he published some years ago. Again, he is one of the few engineers who thoroughly understand the requisites of an oriental city. He knows how to combine the sanitary principles of the west with the practical requirements of Bombay. The Bandora Municipality, therefore, exercised a wise discretion in inviting Mr. Wallace to advise, it on the subject of its sanitation generally, and specially on water supply and drainage.

VILLIFYING WHOLE COMMUNITIES.

The *Indian Spectator* thinks that, so far as the proposed new section 124 A aims at preventing the inciting of one community against another, or inciting it to break the law and rise in disorder, it is one to be welcomed with all heart. Our contemporary adds: Exciting race animosities is a curse, which ought to be put a stop to by all means; but we hope, that the principle will be applied to each and every attempt of the kind in the country, whether it be calculated to excite the Hindus against Mahomedans or Mahomedans against Hindus, or to excite the Europeans against the Natives or the Natives against the Europeans. Villifyings of whole communities is not a thing unknown to us in India, and the non-official members of the ruling class have in this matter as often sinned against the true interests of the British Empire, as the most bitter Native exciter of the class prejudices of his community against another. Even an European minister of God, occupying an eminent and responsible position as the official exponent of Christ's message of peace had, but lately, let us not forget, an occasion to sharply criticise the tendency to condemn entire communities for the guilt of a few.

CONGRESS GRATITUDE.

The *Rast Goftar* appears to be no great admirer of the Congress people, and remarks:—The Congress passed the other day a resolution expressing their gratitude for the generous help afforded during the famine by the inhabitants of Great Britain, and it was decided to raise a thousand pounds for a permanent memorial in London, but the latter part of the resolution was not unanimously carried. As usual the Congresswallas were ready to express their gratitude, so far as it did not cost them anything, but when they came to the practical part of the resolution, they tried to get out of it. We very well remember that when the Congress was last held in Bombay, about sixty thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot for the maintenance of the institution, but more than fifty per cent. had to be written off as bad debts. Congress authorities, notwithstanding their best and persistent efforts, failed to recover the amount.

THE RECENT ELECTION BY THE CORPORATION.

Most of the native papers are of opinion that the Corporation deserves to be congratulated on the selection they have made for their representative in the Legislative Council. The *Indian Spectator* says: All's well that ends well, and the Corporation deserves to be congratulated on the selection they have made for their representative in the Legislative Council. We are glad that the good sense of Dr. Bahadurji,—after all the reasons that were given to make it doubtful if it would triumph at last—had its share in bringing this matter to so satisfactory an end. We accept the explanation he gave, though we do not see how A, B, or C's fault or bad doings should be a reason for waging war on D, and that D a friend. The evidence that the Corporation has given of its unabated confidence in Mr. Mehta is also as satisfactory as it is creditable. Till the last moment it seemed as if the election would be a contested one, and although there could be little doubt of the right man being ultimately selected, there was a fair chance of other considerations than the selection of the fit man prevailing for a while with several of the members. It is a pity that there should have been so much of scramble, and so much of hostile and ungenerous feeling excited in the matter. At the worst, if all partizan interests and vengeful schemes had succeeded, Mr. Mehta might have come out of this fray second best, but the triumphant party and its hero would have lost more than gained." The *Rast Goftar* observes:—"The Corporation, under the circumstances in which it was placed, has done well in re-electing Mr. P. M. Mehta for nomination to a seat in the Legislative Council. As remarked by Mr. Roughton at the meeting, every member of the Corporation had a perfect right to put forward his candidature for the nomination, but the selection of course rested with that body. Dr. Bahadhurjee would have been the last man to place himself in competition with Mr. Mehta, but it was due to the manœuvring of certain members that the latter was pitted against the former. Dr. Bahadurji has thus retired with good grace in favour of his friend Mr. Mehta, and in the interest of all parties concerned, it may be said that "All's well that ends well." We cannot, however, conclude this note without expressing our strong dissent from the opinion expressed by some of the members of the Corporation, that Mr. Mehta's services were indispensable at the present juncture. We honestly believe that there is as good fish in the sea as was ever taken out of it." The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—"It is satisfactory to notice that Mr. P. M. Mehta was unanimously re-elected to represent the Corporation in the Legislative Council. This happy ending of the unseemly contest has given universal satisfaction. A civic scandal has been averted and we are rejoiced to think that all has ended well. It is to be devoutly wished the lesson will not be lost, and that there may never be a repetition of this regrettable incident."

THE PRESENT PLAGUE MEASURES.

The *Indian Spectator* fears that the present plague measures, if unaccompanied with any other safeguards and modifications, will mean either condemning Bombay people to die in their houses, or to induce such an exodus as would make Bombay a greater desert than it became last year in February and March. We are by no means advocates of an uncontrolled exodus from place to place, even from one part of the city to another, or from the city to a suburb and vice versa. This means indiscriminate spreading of the poison everywhere, and proportionately making it more and more difficult to stamp it out altogether. But facilities there ought to be for the vacation of infected parts and taking shelter in the open fields outside the city. Facilities of this kind ought to be suggested as far as possible, and not restricted; for it is one of the means to make people escape falling victims to the epidemic without giving a death-blow to business in the city.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes: Panic has again seized the community. The large number of deaths among the Jains, has led to a stampede of the well-to-do members of that sect, chiefly Marwari bankers and brokers. The pestilence is most rife in Byculla, Mandevi and Market. There has now commenced a daily exodus of people. The poorest and most ignorant are so far frightened that they flee away under any circumstances to their gaum. One great cause of the panic among the masses is, it is alleged, the arbitrary way in which even the healthiest are taken into custody! The search parties are said to be every unsympathetic and seem to show no discrimination in their attempt to pick up the really plague-stricken. This matter requires to be thoroughly inquired into. Exaggeration there may be in the many rumours which regale our ears as to how people are torn away from their homes and carried away to the hospitals. The scrimmage which took place on Thursday last between a powerful Seedee and the plague party at Imamwada lends some colour to popular complaint. We are aware at least of one authentic instance, of an unimpeachable character where a mill operative, who had never been sick and who had steadily attended to his work for two months, was pounced upon, while dining with a few friends and immediately dragged away to the infectious hospital. This is to bad. The instance shows that there is more zeal to *pukrao* any body rather than pick up genuine plague cases. This should not be and we trust the attention of the Plague Committee has been already drawn as to how the subordinate executive carry on the work. Everybody wishes for a return of General Gatacre, who seems to be the idol of the populace. They say these things would never have happened under the sympathetic guidance of that tactful and judicious gallant officer.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, referring to the attack on Dr. Haffkine's search party, writes:—It must be remembered that the late President of the Committee, General Gatacre, carried on more vigorous inpeations than are dreamt of in the philosophy of his successor. Wherever he went there was welcome and good feeling. This distressing incident further indicates, that the most bitter dislike of the Plague regime is to be sought among the most fanatic section of the Mahomedan Community. The position is growing desperate. Within a month the reported weekly mortality from plague has actually quadrupled, and the total weekly mortality has doubled itself; now figuring at 1061. Coincidentally with the increased virulence of the plague the mortality has grown to abnormal dimensions. It indicates that all the measures repressive and preventive prove of no avail.

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

The native journals have seldom been known to be satisfied with the Honours List; and this year's list forms no exception.

The *Indian Spectator* states: The less said about the New Year's honours the better. It is a hopeless task to search for any principle or much of equity in the distribution of patronage of this kind. There are good men rewarded but equally deserving worthies neglected. Men known to fame get honours which they deserve, but which do not heighten their glory. On the other hand, unknown men become known only as recipients of honours for services which the uninitiated public knows not of. A complete jumble is there to be found in the minor Native honours granted—petty officials and well known private gentlemen of position being—to no small discomfiture of them to be sure—ranked together. The Services get the lion's share of the honours—great and small. Calcutta as usual draws most of the stream being so near it. And the last but not the least important remark that has to be made is the portentous length of the list of Honours. Who can remember all the new great men? Not even those who are now made great. But let us not conclude without specially congratulating some in whom we must take special interest—the Hon. Mr. Trevor, Messrs. Virchand Dipchand, M. K. Nariman, Ghelabhai Harridas and Mudliar.

The *Rast Goftar* writes:—We do not congratulate Mr. Bezonjee Dadabhai, manager of the Empress Mills Nagpore, for the Kaisi Baharatship bestowed upon him so much as the Government themselves for the happiness of their choice. If the selection for title and honours were always as unexceptionable—though, in the nature of things, it would be idle to expect perfection in the matter,—we should no more hear the recurring complaints as to its capriciousness. Mr. Bezonjee is much too modest to be known beyond a limited circle, but it can be confidently asserted that those who have the privilege of his acquaintance know that he stands by his sterling worth and great abilities too high to be raised higher by the distinction which the Government has been pleased to confer upon him.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states:—The list of "New Year's Honours" is not a long one, which signifies that there are not many vacancies in the two orders instituted for India. On our part we should like to see the annual honours' gazette even shorter than the one issued last week. It would be an intense relief to those who entertain the conviction that these showers of stars are mere baubles for which very few care. To the mass of the Indian world, they are meaningless. The recipients are either Government officials or officialised gentlemen who banker after a pendant to their names. The orders were originally instituted to shew our gracious Sovereign's appreciation, of the merits of distinguished officials and citizens, chiefly the latter.

The *Gujerati* remarks: The New Year's Honours List is, as usual, unsatisfactory. The fountain of honour does not flow steadily according to the law of gravitation. It works with caprice, and so, it is bound to be, because favour and patronage can not be regulated by rules. We will not, therefore, waste time in scrutinising the list with care and examining the relative merits of the fortunate few who have been honoured and the unlucky many that have been left out. The list contains some good names. That is some consolation. The officials, as usual, receive the special attention of government, and especially those who are nearer to the Olympic Gods. Those who have had arduous work to do in connection with famine have deservedly been rewarded, and no one will grudge them the *kudos* they have earned.

The *Gujerat Mitra* discourses: The Honours' List this year, like its predecessors of the past few years, may safely be characterised as a dull, uninteresting affair. Recognition of disinterested public service now includes members of Government and a few native chiefs and princes. It is those two classes that appear in unusual numbers in the honours' list from year to year. Those who silently work towards the good of the country at great personal sacrifice are seldom rewarded for their services.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH OF JANUARY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Callen standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2.—The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the Mile number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS	Present 8.30 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·03	Calm	1	68·6	40·2	86	...	1·23	+0·47
Sirsa	30·17	NW	2	76·2	39·2	67	...	0·01	−0·66
Delhi	30·09	WNW	3	72·7	47·4	62	...	...	−0·68
Agra	30·11	SW	2	76·5	45·4	70	...	...	−0·37
Cawnpore	30·13	Calm	1	75·2	42·5	86	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·18	SW	2	73·7	42·4	90	...	...	−0·34
Jhansi	30·12	W	3	76·0	43·7	67	...	...	−0·40
Jacobabad	30·17	Calm	1	75·9	41·5	72	...	0·36	+0·08
Karachi	30·17	ENE	4	81·3	54·4	41	...	...	−0·46
Jeypore	30·16	WNW	2	74·0	43·2	47	...	...	−0·48
Ajmere	30·18	Calm	1	80·9	41·9	29	...	...	−0·47
Deesa	30·19	E	7	80·7	49·6	41	...	...	−0·23
Ahmedabad	30·08	ENE	3	87·1	57·6	31	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·10	SW	6	83·3	53·5	49	...	...	−0·10
Rajkot	30·09	E	5	86·9	49·0	40	...	...	−0·10
Ghadechi	30·06	W	5	80·5	50·2	34	...	...	...
Veraval	30·04	N	4	89·6	67·3	30	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·18	NNW	5	80·2	42·3	50	...	...	−0·49
Indore	30·14	NNE	2	78·8	43·1	66	...	...	−0·73
Sangor	30·12	NNE	5	73·7	50·1	55	...	...	−1·09
Jabalpore	30·09	ESE	2	73·9	47·4	70	...	...	−1·28
Hoshangabad	30·15	NE	2	77·2	45·8	65	...	...	−1·26
Khandwa	30·14	Calm	3	83·2	45·1	42	...	...	−1·18
Calgur	30·12	Calm	1	79·2	51·3	63	...	...	−0·90
Nagpur	30·14	NNW	4	78·8	48·7	44	...	...	−1·32
Amraoti	30·10	ENE	4	83·1	54·8	32	...	...	−1·60
Akola	30·14	E	2	84·0	47·9	49	...	...	−2·05
Surat	30·06	E	5	90·6	55·5	56	...	...	−0·19
Malegaon	30·14	Calm	4	84·4	42·9	31	...	...	−1·15
Bombay	30·02	ESE	12	84·4	68·7	47	...	...	−0·28
Poona	30·11	Calm	10	84·1	47·0	35	...	...	−1·62
Ahmednagar	30·07	NNW	5	83·7	43·9	40	...	...	...
Aurangabad	30·14	Calm	3	86·3	46·4	36	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·98	ENE	10	85·3	51·1	29	...	...	−1·36
Ratnagiri	29·94	NE	6	88·4	62·9	34	...	...	−0·70
Belgaum	30·03	ESE	18	82·2	54·4	41	...	...	−2·30
Goa	29·93	SE	9	84·6	67·2	67	...	...	...
Karwar	29·93	NE	3	91·2	64·7	61	...	...	−2·34
Mangalore	29·89	ESE	7	91·8	71·4	62	...	...	−3·68
Calicut	29·91	ENE	8	87·8	71·5	72	...	2·10	−4·25
Cochin	29·89	NNE	M	91·5	75·6	74	...	4·90	−3·95
Bangalore	30·10	E	11	80·7	59·2	70	...	0·50	−3·75
Secunderabad	30·07	Calm	3	83·1	50·7	61	...	...	−2·04
Masulipatam	30·03	N	5	83·5	69·2	75	...	...	−3·13
Bellary	30·06	Calm	2	87·2	58·1	61	...	0·15	−2·12
Cuddapah	30·03	SW	6	86·9	63·4	51	...	2·41	−2·46
Madras	29·96	N	10	85·5	72·0	85	...	8·18	−3·68
Coimbatore	29·98	E	2	82·4	65·6	79	...	3·41	−1·94
Trichinopoly	29·97	NNE	9	86·8	73·9	76	...	3·15	−4·98
Negapatam	29·97	NE	21	81·4	74·8	83	...	9·01	−29·22
Colombo	29·87	N	12	92·5	75·5	93	...	20·54	−0·18
Aden	30·07	SE	11	81·3	75·4	81	...	0·34	−0·63

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and at Saugor, Khandwa, Raipur, Amraoti, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Colombo and 10 at Negapatam. The maximum temperature is in large and very large excess of the normal at Bhuj, Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypore and Karachi, and the minimum in large excess at Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Nagapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Colombo, and the lowest 37° at Jubbulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Bangalore, Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The isobars indicate that the weather to the south-eastwards of Colombo is squally, rainy and unsettled. Strong wind is blowing at Colombo, and the weather over the country lying to the south of Latitude 13° is in an unsettled condition. Local showers are likely in Ceylon.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th January, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected M deg. Fah	inches 29·083
Temperature of the Air	degrees 74·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·4
Dew Point	60·2
Relative humidity of Air	·616
Extent of cloudy sky (10 = wholly clouded—10)	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) past day	degrees 84·4
Minimum. do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	66·0
General Directions of wind*	ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 241

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm, of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analyses lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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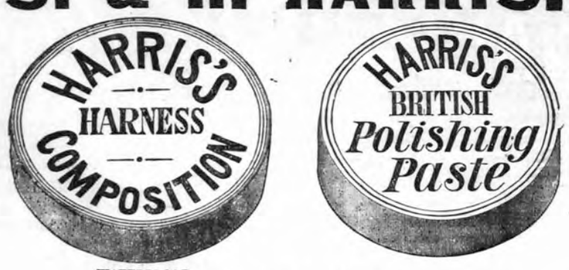

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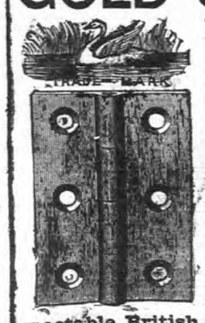

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